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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 267

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. DIVULGES RADAR SECRET, HARMS PRC

OW150507 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] With regard to the divulgence of a secret concerning U.S. installation of a radar intelligence network on the Sino-Soviet border in the northwestern part of our country, the Defense Department of the Urumqi PLA units and the unit of the central authorities concerned have sent personnel to carry out careful investigations and have proved that the divulgence of his secret was not at all related to the commanders and fighters of our PLA units. The responsibility for the divulgence of this secret should be borne by the U.S. side.

As early as at the beginning of 1980 during the talks held by Comrade Deng Xiaoping with former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, it was agreed that there should be absolutely no divulgence of information on anything pertaining to the question of Sino-U.S. military cooperation without the consent of the other side. This time, because of the divulgence of a secret, our country has suffered serious losses diplomatically and militarily. The facts in recent years have eloquently proved that it is absolutely inadvisable to readily trust the United States.

According to an analysis by the department concerned, there might have been two sets of circumstances under which the United States divulged the information on the installment of a radar intelligence network in Xinjiang. First, because of the competition between the two parties of the United States, [passage indistinct] (?they) did not even hesitate to make known to the world (?their) state secrets. Since they can treat the political and military interests of their own country in this way, they could certainly care less about other countries' interests. The most obvious thing was that at the beginning of 1979 when Comrade Deng Xiaoping disclosed to [words indistinct] and Kissinger the exact date of our army's march into Vietnam, the number of troops taking part and the aims of the fight, these important persons of the United States promised to keep the information secret. However, on the eve of our army's attack on Vietnam, the Vietnamese side had already learned the contents of that conversation. Because of the defense preparations the Vietnamese side were able to make beforehand, our army encountered unexpected, strong firepower when carrying out the attack which resulted in heavy forward troop casualties. Second, with ulterior motives, the ruling U.S. authorities disclosed information on the installment of a radar intelligence network in Xinjiang to the outside world in an attempt to aggravate the tense situation on the Sino-Soviet border, which is beginning to mitigate, and further worsen our

country's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus forcing our country to completely lean toward the United States and tightly tying our country and our army to U.S. strategy.

In a word, regardless of whether this incidence of the divulgence of a secret belongs to the first situation or to the second, our country and our army were harmed. [passage indistinct Calling on Chinese leaders, especially Deng Xiaoping, to perceive the true features of the United States].

CSO: 4005/488

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UGANDA TO DEVELOP ITS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

OW261642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Kampala, 26 January (XINHUA)--Uganda has decided to develop its small-scale industries for the acceleration of national reconstruction, according to senior officials from the ministry of industry in an interview with XINHUA here today.

The government has decided to give priority to the development of the small-scale industries even though the country's large industries are in need of development because of mismanagement and political instability during the past 10 years.

This decision was made because small-scale industries can be developed in a short period of time and do not require large amounts of funds and technical personnel, both of which are in short supply in Uganda.

"Such development does not require much state investment and will yield quicker results," an official said.

According to the plans for the development of the small-scale industries, each of the country's 32 districts will be required to build at least one industry within the next 2 years. These districts will be allowed to form their own directorships and make their own decisions based on local conditions.

To aid the development, a state industrial bank will soon be established to finance the small-scale industrial development. In addition, some imported equipment and materials for the development will be exempted from duty.

The government will also provide technical and managerial training, and some assistance will be sought from abroad.

The officials said the small-scale industries to be developed first include the coffee, tea and tobacco processing; cotton ginning; edible oil; beer; iron; sawn timber and hoe making industries.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BERLINGUER SAYS PCI NOT TO ALIGN WITH USSR POLICY

OW261618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 24 January (XINHUA)--General secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCT] Enrico Berlinguer said Saturday that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy to obtain power in international affairs and it would be "suicidal" for his party to adopt a position in favor of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

Addressing a rally Saturday in Milan to mark the 61st anniversary of the Italian Communist Party, Berlinguer said the Italian communists are aware of the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the victory over Nazism and in changing the world balance of forces to the disadvantage of imperialism.

However, he continues, the present is different from the past because there are some other autonomous forces operating against imperialism. Another reason is that the international behavior of the Soviet Union displays positions and acts exactly of a power politics, which are not in favor of the liberation of the oppressed classes and peoples, but rather against it.

Berlinguer stressed that it would be wrong and suicidal for a party like the Italian Communist Party to take a position in international affairs that is aligned with the Soviet Union's foreign policy. What positions should be taken depend on whether or not they correspond to the interests of detente and the peoples' independence, he added.

Referring to the need for a "new road" proposed at the recent Italian Communist Party Central Committee's Plenary meeting, Berlinguer pointed out that a "new road" must be taken with courage and decision because the motive force offered by social democratism, the October Revolution and the countries with systems modelled on the Soviet Union's has withered.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ELECTED HEAD OF RULING PARTY

OW261900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 January (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak was elected head of the ruling National Democratic Party at an extraordinary session here today. The post was formerly held by slain President Anwar al-Sadat.

Speaking at the meeting, Mubarak said Egypt is an Arab-African country. "Our strategic interests are tied in the first place in the Arab, Islamic and African sphere," he said, adding: "But this does not preclude establishing a close cooperation with European and American countries and others."

Mubarak said Egypt should identify itself with third-world countries. He also said that Egypt belongs to the non-aligned group, a choice compatible with Egypt's political conviction and national interests.

Mubarak said Egypt deals with any country that respect Egypt's sovereignty and independence, its right to choose its course and its philosophy of non-alignment. He also expressed support for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle and right to self-determination and free choice.

On domestic issues, Mubarak appealed to Egyptians to discard personal interests and face challenges. He called on those both in the government and in the opposition parties to stand together.

Mubarak pointed out that among all issues facing Egypt, the most important is the development of its economy. He said: "The time has come to make an objective evaluation of the economic policy and the result of the policy we have applied so far to find the optimum method for the present and the future."

Mubarak said he would not give extravagant promises but will strive to strengthen the Egyptian confidence.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S KIM IL REFUTES ROK 'UNIFICATION PROPOSAL'

OW261516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 January (XINHUA)--The so-called "unification proposal" put forward by the South Korean authorities recently cannot be considered as a proposal of any positive significance. This is said here today by Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a talk on the issue of national reunification.

South Korea's "proposal for general elections" is nothing but a formality of politics which ignores the actual reality of this country, Kim Il said. The South Korean proposal to form a "consultative council for national unification" cannot but be regarded merely as an empty talk under the reality of brutal suppression in South Korea. The "agreement on basic relations between north and south" is aimed to deepen the gap between the north and the south, keep the status quo of the two sides, leaving the country separated into "two countries" and "two nations" for ever, Kim Il added.

Kim Il declared that "If they truly want to correctly solve the problem of reunification, they must not quote the elementary scheme of politics nor follow other's example, but proceed from the reality of our country, that is, start with removing the main obstacles to reunification actually existing in our country."

To this end, he said, as a step of the first stage of reunification, U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, democratization be carried out there and the anti-communist confrontation policy be brought to an end.

In addition, he went on, the present rulers of South Korea must give up their "two Koreas" policy and apologize to the nation for their crimes in massacring fellow countrymen, release political prisoners and give full political freedom to all those whose political activities are banned.

If these obstacles are removed by the South Korean side, the DPRK side is ready to meet the south side even tomorrow, Kim Il declared.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS JAPAN-USSR WORKING-LEVEL TALKS

OW231532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 23 January (XINHUA)--The second working-level talks between Japan and the Soviet Union were held in Moscow from 20 to 22 January, with the two sides standing wide apart on some international issues and the question of northern territories. The first talks were held in Tokyo in May, 1979, the second was suspended after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan until last September when foreign ministers of the two countries, meeting in New York, decided to resume the talks in January, 1982.

In the 3-day talks, the Japanese representative, Vice-Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, conferred with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko took the initiative to meet with Yanagiya.

The two sides began the discussions with an exchange of views on international problems. The Japanese side attributed the troubles in different parts of the world to the Soviet military buildup and other actions. It said that Soviet Union's military maneuvers around Japan and its increased military presence on Japan's four northern islands had multiplied Japanese people's worry about their country's security.

The Soviet side accused Japan of stepping up its military cooperation with the United States. It warned Japan not to develop its relations with the United States at the expense of the relations with the Soviet Union.

In a verbal confrontation on the problem of the northern territories, Yanagiya put forward the following three points:

--The Soviet side should return to its previous stand as expressed in the 1973 joint statement acknowledging that the territorial dispute remains unresolved;

--Soviet troops evacuate the northern islands without delay;

--A Japan-USSR peace treaty be concluded after the settlement of the dispute.

The Soviet side reiterated that no territorial dispute existed between the two countries. It suggested the conclusion of a treaty of good-neighborhood and

cooperation, on which, it said, Japan-USSR relations should [be] based. Japan had rejected a Soviet proposal for such a treaty in 1978 as the proposal avoided any mention of the disputed islands.

The Japanese side advised the Soviet Government to exercise "self-restraint" over the Polish crisis. The Soviet side replied that it had "no intention to discuss with any other country on the question of Poland."

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND DENOUNCES U.S. FOR 'SOLIDARITY DAY' PLAN

OW251844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--The Polish Government Sunday denounced the U.S. Government for a planned "Solidarity Day" and an international television documentary on Poland, the Polish News Agency PAP and radio Warsaw reported.

A Polish Government spokesman said in a statement that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had "personally initiated and accepted the idea" of proclaiming 30 January a "Day of Solidarity with the Polish Nation."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig helped organize the program to be broadcast worldwide 31 January.

"Never before has a government of any country directly concerned itself with staging such kind of propaganda show against another country," the spokesman said. "This fact is unprecedented, all the more so since it bears the features of a propaganda aggression against Poland."

He went on to say: "The undertakings by the U.S.-Administration constitute another symptom of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland--they violate generally approved and practiced principles of international co-existence, are against the UN Charter and the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, both legally valid documents signed by American presidents."

The spokesman accused the U.S. administration of trying to arouse "anti-communist emotions and psychosis in West European societies." This is aimed at doing away with "attitudes conducive to co-existence in Europe and at getting support for the American policy of intensified armament," he said.

He concluded by saying that the U.S. administration "will neither fulfill their presently planned aim, nor will they cause permanent harm to the international co-existence of states and nations."

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HAIG, GROMYKO END TALKS ON STRATEGIC ARMS

OW270746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 26 January (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko discussed a number of subjects for nearly 8 hours here today but failed to reach any agreement on major questions.

Haig told a press conference at the end of the talks this evening that they discussed the current situation in Poland despite Gromyko's reluctance, because, as Haig put it, "The situation in Poland cast long, dark shadows over the full range of East-West relations, including strategic arms talks."

On the question of the talks on strategic arms reduction (START), formerly known as "SALT," Haig made it clear the date of the talks was still left open because of the "political backdrop."

But, the United States "will be prepared to initiate (such talks) when conditions permit," he added.

Referring to the ongoing U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, he said that during today's talks, he reaffirmed the U.S. "zero level" proposal, which had been earlier rejected by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to West Germany. But, he added he believed agreement on this issue could be reached, although there were still many differences and obstacles to overcome.

Haig said that he and Gromyko did not discuss the possibility of a Reagan-Brezhnev summit, which is apparently considered as ill-timed under the current intensified international situation.

He said that they also had an extensive and detailed discussions on "the continued deterioration of the situation in Afghanistan," the Soviet violations of human rights, the level of Soviet arms shipment to Cuba, Cuban activity in Central America and Africa.

The talks, unexpectedly prolonged twice in the two sessions, was termed by Haig as "far-ranging" and "very sober." "I do not think the purpose of the talks was to improve U.S.-Soviet or East-West relations. Quite the contrary," he declared.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HAIG ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS WITH GROMYKO

OW251336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko would focus on the current situation in Poland.

Reports from Geneva, quoted him as saying that a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was "unlikely in the near future."

Haig made the remarks upon his arrival in Geneva Sunday night to meet Gromyko on 26 January.

The forthcoming Haig-Gromyko meeting is the first held by top-ranking U.S. and Soviet officials after the martial law was imposed on Poland 13 December. The last Haig-Gromyko meeting took place at the United Nations last September.

At their meeting tomorrow, the two top diplomats are expected to fix an exact date for the talks on strategic nuclear arms reduction.

At the Geneva airport, Haig declared emphatically: "The entire Western World is of one mind with respect to the situation in Poland today and the responsibility of the Soviet Union for events which are occurring." American officials accompanying Haig said that Haig would impress Gromyko with the feelings of "indignation" the United States and its Western allies feel at the "military crackdown" in Poland.

Haig told the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT yesterday that the opening of the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union still depends on the developments in Poland. He added that the climate between Washington and Moscow has been badly disturbed by the current situation in Poland.

Haig said he believed that the Polish crisis had undermined the possibilities of the holding of an early meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. VETO OF UN ISRAEL SANCTIONS

OW230848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 23 Jan 82

["Erroneous Policy--PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 January (XINHUA)--The U.S. veto of a UN Security Council resolution invoking sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights indicated once again that the Reagan Administration insisted on its policy of tilting towards Israel, a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary said today.

Entitled "Erroneous Policy," the commentary recalled Washington's moves following the Begin Government's announcement about the annexation of the Golan Heights, including voting in favour of a Security Council resolution declaring the annexation null and void and suspension of the agreement on strategic cooperation with Israel.

However, the commentary noted, while taking these measures, Washington lost no time in placating Israel to show its reluctance to change its policy towards the latter.

The commentary said the United States achieved little progress in its endeavour to establish strategic relations with the Middle East countries to check the Soviet thrust in the Gulf region. The crux of the matter, it pointed out, lies in the fact that it refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and continues to tilt towards the Begin authorities, in total disregard of the reality in the region. This could not but abet Israeli expansionism and increase the Arab countries' suspicion and wariness. As long as it sticks to this policy it will become even more isolated in the Middle East, the commentary said.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES POLISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OW260450 Beijing XINHUA in English 0332 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 January (XINHUA)--"Provided no unforeseen circumstances arise and no illegal actions are taken, the martial law restrictions will be substantially limited or completely lifted by the end of next month," declared Polish Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski today.

General Jaruzelski, who is also chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation of Poland, was addressing the National Assembly which opened here this afternoon.

In his report to the Assembly on the domestic situation and the future policy of Poland, Jaruzelski stressed that an early lift of the state of siege depended on the circumstances, on the realization of preconditions ensuring the process of normal life and economic activities.

"This will come only when social stability is achieved and anarchism checked," he pointed out.

Jaruzelski believed that the running of Poland's Government administration had been improved considerably since the imposition of the martial law. He reiterated that Poland would continue "socialist reform" and expedite its economic restructuring. Poland could not return to the bad ways of handling state affairs as practised before August, 1980. He stressed that it was still a pressing matter for the Polish Government to act in line with the idea of dialogue, consultation and cooperation with all the patriotic forces.

Jaruzelski said that among the 6,309 persons interned after the martial law imposed 13 December, 1,760 have been since released and the remaining 4,549 are still kept in houses of detention at present, but more will be released. He said that detention is a temporarily preventive measure. Those detainees who abide by the regulations to engage in no activities against the socialist state and refuse to participate in such activities can return home and resume their work. Most of the released persons have conducted no unlawful activities, "but some persons are still opposing the country," he said, and "they will be severely dealt with."

Referring to the trade union problem, he said that it is necessary to have a political unity of the trade union movement on the basis of the constitution of the

People's Republic of Poland. "Trade unions must become what the laborers hope to be," he said. "Once the internal situation permits, the trade union movement, if it pledges not to be used as a tool by the political opposition, would continue its activities and there is no obstacle in this aspect."

He said that the government will respect the trade union's nature of independence and self-rule. Negotiations between the government and the "solidarity" trade union is under way and will proceed.

Talking about the relations between the government and the church, he said that the government would continue to have dialogues with the church and divergent opinions should not prevent the making of joint efforts to strengthen national sovereignty.

His statement lashed out at the economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the United States and other Western countries. The Western economic sanctions, he stressed, "are directed at the government of the People's Republic of Poland. We will not be put on the dock by self-appointed tribunals." "Poland always adheres to the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and we are entitled to expect others to follow the same principle," he said.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH OPPOSITION VOICED AGAINST USSR GAS DEAL

06260122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 25 January (XINHUA)--Leaders of some opposition parties in France have criticized the government for concluding a contract with the Soviet Union to import natural gas from the latter.

Jacques Chirac, president of "Rassemblement Pour la Republique" (RPR), said at the party's third National Congress held in Toulouse yesterday that "the signing of the gas supply contract will put us, for an important part of our energy needs, at the mercy of the Soviet Union in the future."

(Bernard Stasi), acting president of "Centre des Democraties Sociales" and political bureau member of "Union Pour la Democratie Francaise," said on 23 January: "With the foreign exchanges it will earn through the export of natural gas, the Soviet Union will tighten its control over the peoples it oppresses." To conclude the contract "has the risk of making France enter the road of Finlandization," he noted.

Jacques Chereque, deputy secretary general of "Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail," said yesterday that in the current situation, the conclusion of this contract is "inopportune." "Without any doubt, this operation will weaken the bearing of the reaction of the French Government and its European partners in face of the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," he added.

The French paper LE MONDE said in a commentary: The conclusion of this contract is undeniably a victory for the Soviet Union which has been fearful that France would reduce its natural gas imports from the Soviet Union in protest against the developments in Poland.

The paper LE MATIN said in an article today that the conclusion of this contract brought to light the contradictions in France's foreign policy.

SO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JOINT USSR-CSSR-HUNGARY EXERCISES--Prague, 25 January (XINHUA)--25,000 ground and air forces of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary opened 6-day military exercises in western Czechoslovakia today, the State News Agency CTK reported. The maneuvers, codenamed "Friendship 82," involved Hungarian troops for the first time. Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw pact, arrived here today to review the extensive military maneuvers. The maneuvers are being held in the area of Litomerice, Liberec, Prague, Plzen and Karlovy Vary. "The aim of the exercises is to train coordination between commanders and units of the allied armies in winter conditions," CTK said. [Text] [OW260256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 26 Jan 82]

JOURNALISTS CALL FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION--Helsinki, 25 January (XINHUA)--The Preparatory Committee of the World Conference of Journalists for the Reunification of Korea issued a press release today, saying "in the Korea peninsula today huge armed forces are confronted with military demarcation line in between, thus aggravating tension in the country." "Maintaining peace in Korea is a great concern not only for the people of Asia but also people in other parts of the world," the press release added. It went on to say that "the division of Korea is the permanent source that threatens peace in the country. Reunification of the country is the way for removing the danger of war in Korea and maintain durable peace in this country. The most reasonable way for Korea's reunification," it said, "is to found the democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, neutral and peace-loving, through the founding of a confederal government with equal participation of the north and south of Korea and under which they exercise regional autonomy, leaving the present political systems of the north and the south as they are." The World Conference of Journalists for the reunification of Korea is scheduled to be held in Helsinki on 30-31 January 1982. [Text] [OW260806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Jan 82]

GROWING USSR MILITARY STRENGTH--Tokyo, 26 January (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Union is likely to pursue actively a foreign policy backed by military strength so as to maintain its superpower position, though it faces serious economic difficulties now," says a report of the International Research Institute of Japan submitted to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday. According to local reports today, the report, prepared by the non-governmental organization at the request of Suzuki last August, says that Western countries have to adopt a comprehensive political and economic policy to counter the Soviet move. Japan should also make efforts to strengthen its defense capability, it adds. The report points out that the Soviet Union is nearly matching the United States which used to occupy a dominant position in

nuclear arms, because it has been striving to beef up its military forces in the last decade or so. However, the Soviet Union has expanded its military forces at the expense of economic development, with its economy falling into dire straits, the report adds. [Text] [OW260808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 26 Jan 82]

GROMYKO REFUSES TO DISCUSS POLAND--Geneva, 25 January (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko told the press here today that he had no intention to discuss the situation in Poland with the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Upon his arrival here this afternoon for 1-day talks with his American counterpart, Gromyko said what happened in Poland is that country's own affair. He, however, said he is ready to discuss with Haig all questions that concern Soviet-American relations and all international issues of mutual interest. He made it clear that there is no fixed agenda for the talks tomorrow. Speaking at the Geneva airport last night, Haig said that his talks with Gromyko would focus on the current situation in Poland. He told the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT yesterday that opening of the strategic arms limitation talks, formerly known as "SALT" and now called "START," with the Soviet Union depends on the developments in Poland. [Text] [OW251848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 25 Jan 82]

POLISH PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY ENDS--Warsaw, 26 January (XINHUA)--"The introduction of martial law was a necessity, the lesser evil than confrontation with bloodshed," said a resolution adopted by the 2-day Polish Parliamentary Assembly which ended here today. The resolution called on the political and social forces and the Polish citizens to uphold the proposal for solving the Polish problem through people's negotiations. The assembly endorsed the decrees of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic on martial law proclaimed on 13 December 1981. It unanimously approved a new teachers' charter providing better working and living conditions for teachers. It also approved the deferment of the implementation of structural reforms in the existing national education system in Poland. Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski announced at the assembly today that Polish Maritime Economy Minister Stanislaw Bejger was succeeded by Jerzy Korzonek, and Science Minister Jerzy Nawrocki by Benon Miskiewicz, rector of the Poznan University. [Text] [OW270738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 27 Jan 82]

EGYPT'S TIES WITH USSR, U.S.--Cairo, 26 January (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the possible improvement of ties with Moscow would not affect Egypt's relations with the United States, according to MENA today. In a statement to THE TIMES, 'Ali said that Egypt's relations with the United States are very close and "There is no intention of modifying them." "We will make them better," he added. Cairo press reported yesterday that Egypt would seek assistance of 66 Soviet experts which she needs in the different fields of industrialization. Ali told THE TIMES that Soviet technicians would return to Egypt only for a specific period to install equipment that had been contracted for before they were expelled. [Text] [OW270312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 27 Jan 82]

USSR DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE INEVITABLE--Beijing, 26 January (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said in a recent interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL that the return of the Soviet ambassador to Cairo and the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow is inevitable and full diplomatic relations someday will be restored between the two countries. Referring to the Soviet participation in solving the

Middle East situation, Mubarak was quoted as saying that he did not see a role for the Soviets to play at present to help solve the Middle East situation. "Egypt is not worried by Washington's desire to establish strategic cooperation with its friends in the Middle East to contain the Soviet influence," he said. Egypt's friendly relations with the United States and many other countries "do not prevent Egypt from remaining a non-aligned nation." Mubarak said that his country's participation in the recent joint military maneuvers with U.S. forces did not amount to a threat to any country. In September 1981 the Egyptian cabinet decided to expel the Soviet ambassador and six other diplomats in the embassy, declared them "persona non grata" and asked them to leave Egypt within 48 hours. Meanwhile, another report said that Egyptian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in Cairo Sunday that a group of 66 Soviet technicians were returning to Egypt to work on the high dam at Aswan and several iron and steel plants. [Text] [OW261708 Beijing XINHUA In English 1644 GMT 26 Jan 82]

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PARTY AND STATE

'BAN YUE TAN' ON MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1981

OW230152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Issue No 2 of BAN YUE TAN scheduled to be published on 25 January 1982 carries part I of "Five Major Achievements Accomplished by Various Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in 1981." In this regard, the journal has attached an editor's note that reads:

Early this year, we invited various XINHUA branches in the country to select five major achievements accomplished by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the fields of industry, agriculture, communications, finance and trade, capital construction, science and education and sports in 1981 (achievements on the political and ideological front are not included). Starting with this issue, we will publish their reports in two parts according to the order of the reports sent to us. The 100 or so achievements we have listed here can hardly be an all-round description of our motherland's magnificent construction. However, from these reports we can feel the pulse of our socialist motherland and we can hear the footsteps of the people of all nationalities that are forging ahead toward the four modernizations.

The current issue of BAN YUE TAN gives an account of five major achievements accomplished by 15 provinces and municipalities. Follows is the text of the report:

Beijing

1. Beijing's total value of light industrial output was 14.3 percent higher than 1980, and more than 20,000 varieties of new products of new designs and color were put into production last year. It was a milestone year in which the capital's light industry developed at a relatively high speed. Output of many consumer goods increased by a great margin.
2. More housing units were built in 1981 than in any other year since the founding of the country. Approximately 70,000 housing units with a total floor space of more than 3.9 million square meters were completed throughout the municipality.
3. More jobs were created last year than in any other in the past decade because many job opportunities were created by the state- and collective-run enterprises as well as by individually-run businesses and more than 4,600 commercial and service points were established.

1. New accomplishments were achieved in afforesting the capital. A total of 800,000 trees, 25 percent more than the previous year, and 650,000 square meters of sod was planted in the urban areas. The environment of Qiansanmen and other newly developed housing areas was further beautified as 180 mu of land in the vicinity was landscaped. Moreover, 450,000 mu of barren hills in the suburb were afforested.

2. Over 600 scientific and technological accomplishments were achieved by scientific and technical personnel in the agricultural, light industrial, textile, energy, electronics, meter and gauge, environmental protection, urban construction, and medical and health spheres. Salient economic results were achieved in applying and popularizing certain scientific and technological accomplishments.

Shanghai

1. The municipality's total value of industrial output reached 64.8 billion yuan, which was the highest in the country and 1.98 billion yuan higher than 1980, the previous peak year.

2. A new record was set in foreign trade. Total export reached \$2.8 billion, or 16.7 percent higher than the previous year.

3. Shanghai signed more than 100 economic cooperation projects with 26 provinces and municipalities. In addition to investment, Shanghai also shared its advanced technology and administrative experience with other parts of the country, whose support also enhanced Shanghai's economic development.

4. The first stage projects of Shanghai harbor's Shiliupu passenger transport station, China's first modernized maritime passenger transport center, was completed and turned over for use. The newly built passenger transport building is the country's largest.

5. After 13 years of hard work, Chinese scientific workers in Shanghai successfully synthetized--through artificial means--the world's first yeast alanine transfer ribonucleic acid, which has biological vitality. This shows that China is still a world leader in the research of artificially synthetized macromolecules.

Shandong

1. The joining of the Huang He highway bridge at Jinan was victoriously completed. The main section of this prestressed concrete stayed-cable bridge has five arches. The largest one, which spans 220 meters, is also the largest of similar bridges in the country.

2. Construction of Yangzhou mining district's Xinglongzhuang coal mine, the first super large modern coal mine designed and constructed by our country and a mine capable of producing 3 million dun of coal annually, was completed. The mine was formally put into production.

3. Shandong Medical College's affiliated hospital successfully conducted an experiment in shaping a silastic throat for patients who had a cancerous throat removed. Specialists concerned maintain that this is a new research accomplishment of international standard.

4. The province's total cotton output exceeded 13 million dan, surpassing the total cotton output from 1976 to 1979.

5. Total revenue from diversified economy reached 12.5 billion yuan. This was 19 percent higher than 1980, which in turn topped 1979 by 22 percent.

Zhejiang

1. In the course of economic readjustment, the province's total value of industrial output reached 21.6 billion yuan, topping the previous year by 13.5 percent. The extent of increase was one of the highest in the country.

2. The extent of increase in financial revenue was among the best in the country, reaching 3.4 billion yuan, overfulfilling the target by 5.7 percent and topping the previous year by 10.3 percent.

3. A new record was set in the amount of revenue derived from the province's diversified economy (revenues derived from the commune- and brigade-operated enterprises not included). It was estimated that the amount would exceed 5.3 billion yuan. New records were also set in the output of tea leaves, silk cocoons, citrus fruits, fresh water fish and rapeseed.

4. The expansion project of the Hangzhou Steam Turbine Plant was completed and put into operation. The imported foreign technology and equipment used in this project were of the advanced international standards of the 1970's. The project is one of the largest construction projects in Zhejiang since the founding of the country.

5. The project of diverting water from the Qiantang Jiang into the West Lake was completed. Since its completion and operation in March last year, it has diverted 8 million dun of water from the river into the lake. This has effectively regulated that lake's water capacity and purified the lake water.

Xizang

1. Animal husbandry continued to develop despite serious natural calamities. Total increase of livestock exceeded 15 percent and the value of major livestock products topped the previous year by 13.8 percent.

2. Total grain output reached 950 million jin in 1981, which was the fourth bumper year since its liberation.

3. The average per capita income of the region's peasants and herdsman was 200 yuan (income from household sideline occupations included), topping the previous year by more than 20 yuan and setting a new record.

4. The industrial production plan was overfulfilled. Output value of nationality handicraft reached 10 million yuan, topping that of the previous year by as much as 66 percent.

6. The 3,000-kilowatt generator of the Yangbajing Geothermal Energy Experimental Power Station--China's largest generator utilizing geothermal energy--was incorporated with the existing power network to generate electricity. At the same time, the first 110,000-volt super high voltage power transmission cable was installed on the "roof of the world." The cable is 89 kilometers long and it links the Yangbajing Geothermal Energy Experimental Power Station with Lhasa.

Xinjiang

1. The 476-kilometer Nanjiang [southern Xinjiang] railway, the first railway passing through the Tianshan mountains. Began to handle passenger and freight transport on a tentative basis, thus facilitating communications between southern and northern Xinjiang, which are separated by Mount Tianshan.
2. After 7 years of hard work, construction of the 560-kilometer long Tianshan highway, which runs through the Tianshan mountain range, was basically completed. Compared with other highways cutting across the Tianshan mountain range, this highway was the most difficult to build.
3. Xinjiang's agricultural and reclamation units have put an end to their deficit situation, which had lasted for more than a decade. They made a profit of some 20 million yuan last year.
4. The inspection team that was organized by Martyr Peng Jiamu scored significant achievements in botany, zoology, pedology, chemistry, history and geography.
5. Farm reclamation departments in Xinjiang achieved significant results in increasing production after they promoted the use of thin plastic sheets to cover growing cotton. The average per-mu yield of ginned cotton reached 160 jin, nearly doubling that of cotton grown on open ground.

Jilin

1. There was an overall bumper harvest in agriculture. The total grain output reached 18.34 billion jin and that of oil-bearing crops 650 million jin, registering increases of 7 and 23 percent respectively as compared with those in 1980, which was also a year of good harvest. Both figures broke past records.
2. Lishu County, a major base area for marketable grain sold 860 million jin of marketable grain to the state in 1981 with each person in the county selling more than 1,400 jin to the state. It was one of the counties in the country in which each person sold the largest amount of grain crops to the state.
3. The Jilin Chemical Industrial Company scored apparently better economic results by vigorously consolidating itself. The company fulfilled its state plans 34 days ahead of schedule and overfulfilled its plans for profits by 33.1 percent.
4. The Jilin Finance and Trade Institute succeeded in studying the technology in producing botanic protein from soybeans to make a meat-substitute and in manufacturing the production equipment. Such equipment has been used by more than 100 factories in the country in producing delicious but low-priced nutritious food for the people.
5. The province registered a high output of ginseng, pilose antler and mink--the "three precious commodities in Jilin" that are famous at home and abroad. The amount of ginseng and pilose antlers procured in 1981 was increased by 40 and 4 percent respectively as compared with 1980, a record year in history. The amount of mink procured was also increased.

Anhui

1. The entire province witnessed an overall bumper harvest in agriculture. The total output of grain, edible oil, tea, jute and cured tobacco, the number of large livestock raised and the commune members' average income and savings broke the highest records in history.
2. An important main railway in East China--the Anhui-Jiangxi Railway--was open to traffic.
3. Significant achievements were made in building the Huainan and Huaibei coal mining base areas. The Liuqiao coal mine with a designed capacity of producing 600,000 dun of coal per year was commissioned. The Luling Coal Dressing Plant, which can dress 1.8 million dun of coal per year, was completed and a test run of its machinery was made. Another 200,000 kw generator set was commissioned at the Kangkuo power station in the Huaibei Electric Power Plant.
4. The total value of the goods directly exported in 1981 reached \$86 million, marking an increase of 115 percent as compared with 1980 and an increase of 350 percent as compared with 1979.
5. The China University of Science and Technology basically completed the physical design and the study in the manufacture of major parts for a complete synchronous radiation device. This device is a type of accelerator. Its photoradiation can be used in studying many subjects and utilized by many departments in the field of national economy.

Sichuan

1. Hit by one of the worst floods in 100 years, Sichuan still increased its total agricultural output in 1981 by 3 percent as compared with 1980, a record year. Its grain output was increased by 600 million jin and rapeseed output increased by more than 260 million jin.
2. In 1981, a total of 32.5 million hogs were available on the market, and 19 million hogs were sold to the state. At the end of 1981, the number of hogs in sties reached 51.65 million. All these figures were among the best in the whole country.
3. China's first reactor for high flux engineering experiments was completed in Sichuan. It was operating smoothly and becoming an important means for the development of China's atomic energy industry.
4. China's first large telpher for passengers was built over the Jialing River in Chongqing. This telepher is capable of transporting 1,300 passengers per hour.
5. Chengdu built China's largest swimming pool with the most advanced facilities. The 1981 Chengdu International Invitational Swimming and Water Polo Tournament of Friendship was held there last October.

Henan

1. Henan reaped an overall bumper harvest. The total output of grain, oil-bearing crops, cured tobacco, tea and fruits, the commune members' average income and the average per capita food grain exceeded the highest level in history. The 14 counties in the province--known as poor counties for many years--removed their labels as poor counties.
2. The first stage of the project in building the No 8 colliery of the Pingdingshan Mining Bureau--Henan's largest colliery with an annual production capacity of 3 million dun of raw coal--was completed and commissioned. This colliery was able to turn out 1.2 million dun of coal per year when the first stage of its construction project was completed.
3. The 500,000 volt super high tension electric transformation network from Henan's Pingdingshan to Hubei's Wuchang was completed and went into operation. It is an electric power transmission and transformation engineering project in China with the highest voltage and largest electric power transmission capacity.
4. In the 42d World Skeet Shooting Tournament held in Argentina, the Chinese women's team consisting of three contentants from Henan including Wu Lanying and others won the group championship in dual direction skeet shooting. In another contest, Wu Lanying and Feng Meimei separately broke the world records of women's dual direction skeet shooting.
5. Liu Yingxiang, a famous wheat expert in China and vice chairman of the Henan Provincial Agricultural Commission, was invited to visit the United States to deliver an academic report on wheat at an international conference. His report was given great attention and praised by the deputies attending the conference.

Ningxia

1. The autonomous region reaped an overall good harvest in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. The total grain output reached 2.45 billion jin creating the highest record in history.
2. Ningxia's first fine woolen weaving mill--the Yinchuan No 2 woolen textile mill was completed and went into trial production. This mill was able to turn out 1.2 million meters of fine woolen textiles per year. It not only satisfies the needs of the people in Ningxia, but also supplies the fraternal provinces and autonomous regions and exports its products.
3. The amount of "taixi" coal, a high-quality anthracite from the famous Juqingou colliery, that was exported reached 157,000 dun, marking an increase of 60 percent as compared with that in 1980.
4. In the whole autonomous region, 103 scientific research achievements were cited by the regional people's government.
5. The autonomous region helped counties and communes run 72 middle and primary schools for students of Hui nationality with room and boarding facilities. Room and board expenses as well as tuition for the enrolled students of Hui nationality were paid by the state.

Yunnan

1. The people in Yunnan Province reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production last year. The output of food grains, oil-bearing crops, flue-cured tobacco, sugarcane, tea and rubber and the number of pigs, goats and other major livestock raised in the province all set the highest records in history. The weather and topography in the various localities of the province are quite different. However, the people increased production of grain and other crops in both mountainous and plains areas. It was a rare success in the history of the province.
2. Yunnan is called the "kingdom of nonferrous metals." The total output of tin, copper, aluminum, zinc and six other metals for the first time exceeded 100,000 dun, compared with 109,100 dun last year.
3. Our country's highest television relay station--the Cangshan Relay Station in Dali, which is over 4,000 meters above sea level--started operation at the end of last year. The people of more than 10 different nationalities in Dali, Baoshan and four other prefectures and autonomous prefectures can now see television programs of the Central and Yunnan Stations.
4. Forty middle and primary boarding schools for people of minority nationalities were set up in the province. Those schools admitted more than 6,000 students of minority people.
5. New tin mining points were discovered in 11 counties of the province. Some of those places have rich deposits rarely found in our country.

Shaanxi

1. Although the province was hit by serious floods, which were rare in the history of the province, the total grain output of the province still reached approximately 15 billion jin, close to the level of 1980. The total value of agricultural production increased by 3 percent as compared with the previous year.
2. The Shaanxi Color Kinescope Plant--China's first color kinescope joint enterprise--was, in the main, completed. Its annual production capacity is 960,000 pieces and the plant has already been put into operation for limited production.
3. The total output of edible oil reached 3.3 million dan, an increase of 50 percent over the previous year. The province is now self-sufficient in edible oil.
4. The masses of the province afforested more than 4.94 million mu of land, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year and an all-time record.
5. The total number of goats for milk purposes reached 740,000 and 6,000 dun of goat milk powder were produced last year, becoming the leader in the whole country.

Hubei

1. Gezhouba--the No 1 dam of the 10,000-Li Changjiang--first phase engineering project achieved a decisive victory last year. The shipping locks, navigation channel and electric power generating unit were all completed at the Gezhouba Dam. It withstood the largest flood crest since the founding of new China. Its economic results are being developed.
2. The total value of industrial output decreased by a big margin in 1980 but it increased by 9.8 percent last year. The province also overfulfilled the state plan profits.
3. Jingzhou Prefecture--an important commercial grain producing area of our country--was hit by serious floods in 1980 and grain output was drastically reduced in that year. In 1981, the masses reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural and sideline production and the average cash income of commune members from collectives and family side-occupation reached 180 yuan, setting an all-time record.
4. The 1.7-meter steel rolling project of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company was completed and put into operation after inspection by the state last year. It is the largest modern project completed in our country with advanced technology imported from foreign countries. It is capable of producing more than 3 million dun of steel material including thin steel plates.
5. "The most dangerous section of the 10,000-Li Changjiang is in Jingzhou." The second exceptionally big flood crest since the founding of new China passed Jingzhou in July last year. Owing to the constant reinforcement of dikes during the past 32 years and protection by more than 300,000 militiamen last year, the Jingzhou main dikes successfully withstood the test.

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PARTY AND STATE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' ON LIU SHAOQI'S WORKS

HK221252 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Sun Ruiyuan [1327 3843 7687]: "Seek Truth From Facts in the Same Way as Comrade Liu Shaoqi Did--Some Understanding From Studying Vol 1 of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"]

[Text] In whatever we do we must proceed from reality and seek truth from facts--this was Comrade Liu Shaoqi's consistent stand. This stand was vividly manifested in Comrade Liu Shaoqi's actual practice and is recorded in the publication "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi."

In Everything, Proceed From Reality

During the course of the second civil war, our party frequently committed errors of leftist adventurism. One important reason for these errors was the subjectivism in the leadership's ideology and the failure to objectively study the comparative strength of the enemy and ourselves. At that time, the Kuomintang's rule over the country was still rather strong and white terror was still very serious. Unfortunately, our party's principal leaders were blind to the facts and always considered the enemy as weak and powerless, and as "profoundly unstable" and "extremely sacred." Big cities like Shanghai and Tianjin were places where the power of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionary clique were mainly concentrated but our leaders naively thought that these cities would soon fall into the hands of the people. Based on this idealistic conception, they forced the party members and activists to engage in headlong conflict with the enemy and frequently issued orders for, and organized strikes by, workers, students, and shopkeepers. They even organized armed riots. As a rule, on commemorative days they would issue manifestos, distribute pamphlets, publish special bulletins or organize demonstrations and chant slogans. There were even occasions when, without the support of the masses and with only a handful of cadres taking part, they would still go into the streets and stage wild demonstrations. The result was that a large number of party members and activists were arrested and slaughtered by the Kuomintang and the party structure was destroyed.

In contrast with the subjective actions of this nature, Comrade Liu Shaoqi firmly demanded that party work be built on the basis of dialectical materialism, and that everything must proceed from reality. In his "talks with comrades of the Central Women's Committee," he said: "A guiding policy, of any kind, must seek truth from

facts. We must start from analyzing the concrete condition and only in this way can a correct policy and directive be formulated." He emphatically pointed out that in order to make party work conform to reality, we should go deep into the masses to investigate and to study, achieve a comprehensive understanding of the sentiments and wishes of the masses, and grasp the real conditions. In the article "On Changes in Slogans," he wrote: We must go into the masses to understand the life and feelings of different sections of the masses. We must not take the special views of the moment of only a section of the masses or a few representative person-ages as expressing the wishes and sentiments of the masses as a whole. Far less should we rely solely on our own imagination and forthwith make a decision on a problem. Many of our errors may for the greater part be ascribed to a failure to make a thorough and correct investigation and estimate of the real situation. For this reason, we should study with care the situation on all sides and make a realistic analysis of the subjective and objective conditions of the revolution and derive there from a rule for action.

In the Spring of 1936, Comrade Liu Shaoqi proceeded from northern Shaanxi to Tianjin to assume the post of secretary of the North China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and to lead the party's underground work in north China. During this period, he criticized the past errors of subjectivism and adventurism in work in the white areas. Starting from the standpoint that the enemy was strong and we were weak and that the white terror was overwhelming, he put forth the work policy calling for temporarily avoiding a decisive battle with the enemy, storing up strength, making good use of the enemy's internal contradictions, correctly handling the relations between work in the open and work of a secretive nature, striving for allies, uniting the masses and engaging in preparations for a decisive battle with the enemy. Actual practice has shown that this guiding policy built on the foundation of materialism has entirely correct.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi arrived at the North China Bureau shortly after the 9 December movement. This movement was credited with rather great successes under the party's leadership but also was marked by certain "leftist" errors. In early 1936, the Kuomintang traitorous government arrested a large number of patriotic students. Guoqing, a middle school student 18 years old, died a horrible death in prison. In March, the Beiping Students' Union decided to stage a strike of unlimited duration. A small minority of progressive elements rejected the proposal by the school authorities to seek compensation from the government and to hold a legitimate memorial and burial service for Guoqing. Instead, they made secret preparations and eventually broke through the walls of the school compound, rushing into the street and carrying Guoqing's casket in a protest demonstration. The result was that they were cruelly suppressed by the reactionaries. After his arrival at the North China Bureau, Comrade Liu Shaoqi helped the underground party headquarters to summarize past experiences and lessons and to rectify the "leftist" errors. He pointed out: The memorial activities for Guoqing could have been carried out in a perfectly legal manner. But a small group of progressive elements took the risk of launching an attack on the enemy, which was what the enemy had hoped for. He helped the Beiping Students' Union to change the erroneous actions of calling a students' strike of unlimited duration and of forcing unwilling students to take part. He united the students and formed a Students' National Salvation Association, in this way greatly solidifying the foundation of the students' mass organizations. In December 1936, several demonstrations were held to protest against the Kuomintang's

arrest of the "seven gentlemen" patriots headed by Shen Jenru. These demonstration parades reaped good results because they were held in conformity with the actual conditions of the time and chanted very appropriate slogans and because they had the cooperation and support of various classes of people and had a very strong popular foundation. Even the Kuomintang mayor of Beiping Municipality was obliged to publicly express his anti-Japanese sentiments to the forces on parade.

In advocating and acting in this manner, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was naturally opposed by elements who still lingered in the realm of "leftist" errors. But history is the best judge. It proved that Comrade Liu Shaoqi was entirely correct. Today, we are engaged in the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. This is an enormous and difficult task and marks a great beginning. We should follow Comrade Liu Shaoqi by proceeding from reality in everything and also follow his spirit of seeking truth from facts. We must build our work on a foundation of dialectical materialism.

We Must Be Good in Adjusting to Changes in the Situation

In his "Report on Experiences of 6 Years' Work in North China and Central China." Comrade Liu Shaoqi wrote: "When the development of the objective conditions is not favorable to our advance forward, we must be good at waiting and not rashly advance forward. If at this time we do not wait patiently, then we shall be committing an error. On the other hand, if the development of the objective conditions is like an incoming tide, a high tide, and is favorable to our advance forward, then we must not wait any longer but must boldly advance forward, otherwise we shall also be committing an error." Here, the pivotal point is whether or not we can discern changes in the situation and appropriately change and adjust our thoughts and actions to the changed situation. If we can do this, then our work is bound to succeed. On this problem, Comrade Liu Shaoqi is a model we can learn from.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi assumed his duties at the North China Bureau after the Wayaobao meeting of the CCP Central Political Bureau. At that time, Japanese imperialism was on the rampage, attempting to swallow up all of China and the different classes of people in China faced the danger of becoming a conquered nation and people. Based on this objective condition, the Party Central Committee decided on the important policy of forming an anti-Japanese National United Front. Soon after, it forwarded a demand to the Kuomintang calling for "cessation of Civil War and taking a united resist-Japan stand." Comrade Liu Shaoqi was unequivocal in carrying out this policy of the Party Central Committee. He demanded a complete change in our party's work. After arriving in north China, he took stock of the situation of Japanese imperialism overrunning north China and of the endangered position of Beiping and Tianjin. He resolutely decided to abandon such previous slogans as the "armed protection of the Soviet Union" and replaced them with slogans such as "armed protection of Beiping and Tianjin and of north China." These slogans appropriately reflected the anti-Japanese demands of the masses and were warmly supported. At that time, among the people were some who advocated such slogans as "down with Song Zheyuan; down with the Hebei and Chaha Political Commission." However, Comrade Liu Shaoqi thought that although Song and his group had received support from Japanese imperialism, under the condition of the rising tide of the National Anti-Japanese Salvation Movement, they had appeared to have already and therefore there was a good chance of their turning to resisting Japan. Hence, he convinced the populace to put aside any slogans which would work against securing Song's cooperation and replaced them with other slogans calling for "support General Song Zheyuan in resisting Japan." The raising of slogans of this kind made

it possible for the people's patriotic movement to gain legal status. At the same time, the North China Bureau went ahead to propagate by various means the resist-Japan theme among the Kuomintang's 29th army corps and the 52d army corps. This work helped greatly in motivating these two army corps, and Song Zheyuan himself, to turn to resisting Japan.

Afterwards, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made a summary of these successful experiences in his "Report on Experiences of 6 Years' Work in North China and Central China." As a result of overcoming the errors of subjectivism and adventurism and putting the party's work on a firm foundation of dialectical materialism, the party organization in north China made enormous progress and attained much success in such spheres as politics, organization, and the united front. It was able to achieve for the party unprecedented success in the work in the white areas during the period of the civil war. Today, we are much enlightened by learning anew from Comrade Liu Shaoqi's relevant writings and by reviewing past history. At present, there are still certain comrades among us who, though perfectly aware that their own thinking, stand, views and writings are at variance with, and even opposed to, the people's demands, wishes and feelings, still adamantly resist rectification. They can see clearly that conditions have changed and history has advanced but they still persist in their past stand, their past way of doing things and past experiences. This is indeed what we generally call the ossification of the mind. This state must be rectified. In the construction of the socialist "four modernizations," new things have emerged continuously and new problems have kept cropping up. We must follow the example of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and make our thoughts conform with the progressive steps of times, adjust our actions to suit the changes and needs of the situation, and march boldly forward in the struggle for China's development.

CSO: 4005/489

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON LIU SHAOQI, MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK230332 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Shi Zhongquan [4258 0112 3123]: "Learn From Liu Shaoqi's Scientific Expositions on Mao Zedong Thought--Studying Volume 1 of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"]

[Text] Volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" has been published. During the democratic revolution, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist, wrote many works, deeply summed up experiences in the revolution of China and made remarkable contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong thought. His works on expounding and analyzing Mao Zedong thought are precious documents for the study of Mao Zedong thought.

From volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," we can see that although Comrade Liu Shaoqi was not the first one in our party to advance the concept of Mao Zedong thought, he was the first one to regard Comrade Mao Zedong's thought as an ideological system. In his report on the revision of the party constitution delivered to the Seventh Party Congress which is included in volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" under the title of "On the Party," he affirmed the historical position and role of Mao Zedong thought in the Chinese revolution on behalf of the whole party. He was the first one in our party to affirm so. This report is the first important party document expounding Mao Zedong thought. This report has also exerted great and profound influence on the history of our party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's scientific expositions and appraisal of Mao Zedong thought are still of important significance to our continued study of Mao Zedong thought in the current new historical period.

For over a century the Chinese people who are imbued with the revolutionary tradition have waged one great revolutionary struggle after another to resist imperialist and feudal oppression. Comrade Shaoqi said: The great struggles waged by the Chinese people "inevitably gave rise to the creation of great theories of their own, thus showing that the Chinese people are not only capable of fighting but also that they have a modern scientific revolution theory." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 333) In many of his works including "On the Party," Comrade Liu Shaoqi penetratingly analyzed the historical inevitability of the birth of Mao Zedong thought which is the scientific theory for the modern revolution of China.

According to Comrade Shaoqi, the birth of Mao Zedong thought was primarily due to the CCP's success in combining the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, thus opening up victorious prospects for the Chinese revolution and accumulating a wealth of very special practical experience, prior to the founding of the CCP. The Chinese people advanced wave upon wave in waging heroic struggles more than 80 years ago from the Taiping heavenly kingdom led by Hong Xiuquan to the revolution of 1911 led by Sun Yat-sen. All these struggles resulted in a series of solemn and stirring melodies. Due to its political and economic weakness, due to its fear of the masses and due to the limitations caused by its ideology and field of vision, the Chinese bourgeoisie not only could not lead the Chinese revolution to victory but also could not form a comprehensive and systematic scientific theory concerning the whole Chinese history and the Chinese revolution. (The Chinese bourgeoisie could at the most advance a revolutionary program and some democratic ideas.) Following the May 4th movement of 1919, the Chinese proletariat began to mount the political stage, thus opening up a new chapter of modern history. As the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat, the CCP has been a new type of proletarian revolutionary political party. The CCP began using the Marxist world outlook from its founding day to observe and study Chinese society and to direct Chinese revolutionary struggles. After waging protracted, arduous, tortuous and extremely complicated struggles, the CCP has brought about great changes in the face of the Chinese revolution. The arduousness of our party's revolutionary struggles is unprecedented in the history of the international proletarian revolution; the wealth of experience accumulated by the CCP is matchless among Communist Parties in countries such as ours. These things provided objective historical conditions for the birth of Mao Zedong thought. Comrade Shaoqi said: "our party has 'scored many victories and suffered many setbacks'; 'it has travelled along various circuitous roads and stood rigorous tests in various fields. Therefore, it has steeled itself to become particularly strong and has gained particularly rich experience in all aspects of the revolutionary struggle.'" Our party has "witnessed more important incidents than any other Communist Party in the world," and "our party has accumulated rich experience of revolutionary struggles in various complicated forms, whether it be armed struggle or nonviolent struggle, civil war or national liberation war, public struggle or secret struggle, economic struggle or political struggle, and struggles outside the party or inside the party." (Ibid, pp 290-291) These experiences were then summed up and generalized by Comrade Mao Zedong, thus bringing about a great development of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and promoting the birth of Mao Zedong thought.

And, our party has mustered advanced representatives of the most loyal and bravest and with the highest level of political consciousness among the Chinese Proletariat and working people. From the day these advanced representatives joined the revolutionary ranks, they have continuously summed up their experience in the Chinese revolution, explored ways to successfully carry out the Chinese revolution and provided a wealth of ideological data for the formation of Mao Zedong thought. At the same time, although Comrade Shaoqi did not clearly state that Mao Zedong thought was born through the collective struggle waged by the party and the people and did not state that "Mao Zedong thought is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communists," many of his expositions contain these implications. He said: "Scientific theory in regard to the Chinese revolution 'can only be created by the

representatives of the Chinese Proletariat, of whom the most outstanding and the greatest is Comrade Mao Zedong." He added: "A few comrades in our party and particularly comrades of the central authorities have reached a common understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the history of social development in China"; "the genuine Marxists in China comprise Comrade Mao Zedong and many other comrades who have rallied around him. The line they have pursued and struggled for throughout the past years, and their methods of work, are, in essence, the Bolshevism of China." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 333, p 220, and p 296) Furthermore, he said: Mao Zedong thought "is found in Comrade Mao Zedong's writings and in our party literature." (Ibid., p 335) This means that he did not regard the theory of the Chinese revolution as just a theory created by Comrade Mao Zedong alone. In fact, the process of turning Mao Zedong thought into the theory of the Chinese revolution was similar to the birth of Mao Zedong thought. Many outstanding leaders of our party have devoted themselves to the integration of the universal principle of Marxism-Leninism and the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. They have also expounded from all aspects issues concerning the basic theory of the Chinese revolution. Their theories and practices exerted influences on Comrade Mao Zedong and made great contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong thought.

Third, Comrade Shaoqi noted: The major subjective ground for the birth of Mao Zedong thought was that our party had words indistinct/

Comrade Mao Zedong always stood in the forefront of the trends of the Chinese revolution. Prior to the year 1927, he was one of the organizers of the unprecedentedly great people's revolutionary movement; during the Agrarian revolution, he was the most outstanding founder and leader of the Red Base area and the Red Army; and during the war of resistance against Japan, he was the principal founder and leader of the liberated area, the eighth route army and the new fourth army. In terms of theory, Comrade Mao Zedong achieved a high degree of mastery of theory and had the great courage of his theory. He was also good at "combining the universal truth of Marxism--the highest ideology of mankind--with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He has raised the ideology of the Chinese nation to an unprecedented height and shown to the suffering Chinese nation and people the only correct and clear road toward complete liberation--the road of Mao Zedong." (Ibid, p 319) These expositions of Comrade Shaoqi fully affirm Comrade Mao Zedong's great personal historical role in forming Mao Zedong thought and uphold the Marxist dialectical conception of history.

11

A fundamental characteristic of the party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress is that Mao Zedong thought as a guide for all types of party work was written into the constitution.

It is true that our party had established the leading position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the whole party at the Zunyi meeting. However, not until the launching of the movement for rectification and study among senior party cadres in 1941 did the whole party achieve a relatively deep understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's outstanding achievements in combining the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and in opening up victorious prospects for the Chinese revolution. From the party birthday celebration in 1943, some party leaders began using in succession the concept of Mao Zedong thought in their articles and reports and expounded in varying degrees the thought and theory of Comrade Mao Zedong. In contrasting the erroneous rightist line, the "resolution on certain

historical questions," adopted by the seventh plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee, expounded the thought and theory of Comrade Mao Zedong. The Seventh Party Congress formally defined Mao Zedong thought as the party's guiding ideology. In his report at this congress, Comrade Shaoqi gave a very incisive and complete exposition of the contents and characteristics of Mao Zedong thought, thus enabling the whole party to have a relatively systematic and deep understanding of it for the first time.

Second, our party has mustered advanced representatives of the most loyal and bravest kind with the highest level of political consciousness among the Chinese Proletariat and working people. From the day these advanced representatives joined the revolutionary ranks, they have continuously summed up their experience in the Chinese revolution, explored ways to successfully carry out the Chinese revolution and provided a wealth of ideological data for the formation of Mao Zedong thought. At that time, although Comrade Shaoqi did not clearly state that Mao Zedong thought was born through the collective struggle waged by the party and the people and did not say that Mao Zedong thought is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communists, many of his expositions contain these implications. He said: A scientific theory in regard to the Chinese revolution "can only be created by the representatives of the Chinese Proletariat, of whom the most outstanding and the greatest is Comrade Mao Zedong." He added: "A few comrades in our party and particularly comrades of the central authorities have reached a common understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the history of social development in China"; "the genuine Marxists in China comprise Comrade Mao Zedong and many other comrades who have rallied around him. The line they have pursued and struggled for throughout the past years, and their methods of work, are, in essence, the Bolshevism of China." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 333, p 220, and p 296) Furthermore, he said: Mao Zedong thought "is found in Comrade Mao Zedong's writings and in our party literature." (Ibid, p 335) This means that he did not regard the theory of the Chinese revolution as just a theory created by Comrade Mao Zedong alone. In fact, the process of turning Mao Zedong thought into the theory of the Chinese revolution was similar to the birth of Mao Zedong thought. Many outstanding leaders of our party have devoted themselves to the integration of the universal principle of Marxism-Leninism and the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. They have also expounded from all aspects issues concerning the basic theory of the Chinese revolution. Their theories and practices exerted influences on Comrade Mao Zedong and made great contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong thought.

Third, Comrade Shaoqi noted: The major subjective ground for the birth of Mao Zedong thought was that our party had Comrade Mao Zedong who was the greatest revolutionist and theorist in Chinese history. During the protracted practice of struggle, Comrade Mao Zedong always stood in the forefront of the trends of the Chinese revolution. Prior to the year 1927, he was one of the organizers of the unprecedentedly great people's revolutionary movement; during the Agrarian revolution, he was the most outstanding founder and leader of the Red Base Area and the Red Army; and during the war of resistance against Japan, he was the principal founder and leader of the liberated area, the eighth route army and the new fourth army. In terms of theory, Comrade Mao Zedong achieved a high degree of mastery of theory and had the great courage of his theory. He was also good at "combining the universal truth of Marxism—the highest ideology of mankind—with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He has raised the ideology of the Chinese nation to an unprecedented

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The party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress defines Mao Zedong thought as thinking that has brought about the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This is a scientific epitome. Comrade Shaoqi penetratingly elucidated this scientific definition. He noted: "Because of the distinctive peculiarities of China's social and historical development and her backwardness in science, we must systematically apply Marxism to China and transform it from its European form into a Chinese form; in other words, we must solve the various problems of the contemporary Chinese revolution from the standpoint of Marxism and with the Marxist method." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 335) Comrade Shaoqi epitomized the following major contents of Mao Zedong thought which guided the democratic revolution to victory: analysis of the present world situation and China's special conditions; and theory and policy in regard to new democracy, the emancipation of the peasantry, the revolutionary united front, revolutionary wars, revolutionary base areas, the establishment of a new democratic republic, party-building and culture. These are ideological examples of the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This theory and policy are thoroughly Marxist. This is because in advancing this theory and policy, the Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative applied Marxist-Leninist theory in regard to capitalism, imperialism and the character and tasks of the colonial and semicolonial revolution, and also applied ideology in regard to having proletarian leadership over the democratic revolution, relying on the mass

of peasants to establish the alliance of workers and peasants and carrying out armed struggles. In other words, the Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative applied basic Marxist theory and method. This theory and policy are thoroughly Chinese. This is because the party and Comrade Mao Zedong concretely analyzed the historical background and characteristics of the epoch of the Chinese democratic revolution; analyzed the character of Chinese society and class conditions; settled questions regarding the Chinese revolution's character, target, leadership, motive force and prospects; summed up scientific conclusions drawn from rich experiences of modern revolutions and of revolutionary struggles waged under the leadership of the party. This summation radiates with the unique creative power of the Chinese Communists and the distinctive characteristics of the Chinese nation. Therefore, Comrade Shaoqi said: Mao Zedong thought "has been formulated through the application of the Marxist world outlook and social outlook--dialectical materialism and historical materialism. In other words, it has been formulated on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theories, by taking into account China's national traits, by relying on the exceedingly rich experiences of modern revolutions and of the CPC in directing the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and by making a careful and scientific analysis of such experiences. It is the theory and policy for achieving the emancipation of the Chinese nation and people. It has been expounded on the basis of the interests of the Proletariat and, consequently, the interests of the entire people by applying the scientific method of Marxism-Leninism and by synthesizing China's history, social conditions, and all her revolutionary experiences." (Ibid, p 334)

In his works including "On the Party," Comrade Shaoqi also noted: The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative have integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, thus establishing Mao Zedong thought. This is an extremely complicated undertaking which is also of great significance. First, in terms of theory, this undertaking requires the integration of a high degree of scientific spirit and a high degree of revolutionary spirit. In addition to the requirements of a rich knowledge of society and history, experience of political struggles, and adeptness in using the Marxist-Leninist method to objectively assess the balance of class forces in society and the situation in the development of the revolution, this undertaking also requires absolute devotion to the revolutionary struggle waged by the Proletariat and the masses of people. Only by being good at relying on the forces of the masses and pooling the wisdom of the masses can we independently supplement Marxist-Leninist theories, discard certain specific principles and conclusions that are incompatible with the concrete conditions in China, replace them with new principles and new conclusions that are compatible with the conditions in China, and expound these new principles and conclusions in a language that is easy for the Chinese people to understand so as to turn such principles and conclusions into the weapons of the Chinese Proletariat and all the working people. Second, judging from the practice of the Chinese revolution, we can see that Mao Zedong thought was formed and developed during struggles against erroneous ideas. The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative integrated Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution. They did this not only for waging ruthless class struggles against all types of class enemies inside and outside China but also for waging struggles of principle against all kinds of erroneous ideas inside the party and particularly for waging arduous struggles against erroneous trends in dogmatizing Marxism-Leninism. In the late 1920's and early 1930's, the international

communist movement dogmatized Marxism and the erroneous trends in defying communist international resolutions and Soviet experiences seriously dominated some of our party leaders' promotion of leftist adventuristic lines and policies. As a result, the revolution suffered tragic losses. The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative waged persistent and dauntless struggles against erroneous leftist leadership and finally succeeded in correcting the leftist leadership's mistakes and educating the whole party. They not only enabled the Chinese revolution to pull through a serious crisis but also enabled Mao Zedong thought--the unity of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution--to achieve multifaceted development and maturation. As a result, more and more people have achieved this understanding: Mao Zedong thought "is our party's only correct guiding ideology and its only correct general line." (Ibid. p 334) Just because of this, the definition of Mao Zedong thought as a guide for all types of party work in the party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress was supported warmly and unanimously by the whole party. Comrade Shaoqi's expositions on Mao Zedong thought's historical characteristics clearly show that Mao Zedong thought is the precious acquisition of the Chinese nation. We should be proud of having such a high degree of national wisdom.

III

The party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress stipulated that it was the duty of a party member to endeavour to understand the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. In his report "On the Party" Comrade Liu Shaoqi also pointed out: "It is the duty of all party members to study Mao Zedong thought, to disseminate it and to follow its guidance in their work." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 337)

First of all, this is because Mao Zedong thought is an objective truth that has been repeatedly proved in the practice of the Chinese revolution and is the only correct theory and policy to save China. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Historical events have shown that whenever the revolution followed the leadership, it failed or had to retreat." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 334) This has reflected the role of Mao Zedong thought in history during the period of the democratic revolution. The aim of studying and publicizing Mao Zedong thought is precisely to enable the whole party to master this revolutionary truth and to continuously combine the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution so that the Chinese revolution will advance victoriously along the orientation of Mao Zedong thought.

Second, this has been determined by the needs to speedily raise the cultivation of the whole party in Marxist-Leninist theory. Our party is characterized by its special fighting capability and its richest revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and heroic sacrifices. For a long time in the past, however, the level of the whole party in Marxist-Leninist theory has been very poor. This was an extremely great shortcoming and was also a subjective factor in the setbacks of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Because of inadequate theoretical preparation, our party and many of our party members have encountered great difficulties in their work, and have made some unnecessary detours." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 337) The aim of studying and publicizing Mao Zedong thought is precisely to arm all party members with Mao Zedong thought and to raise the level of the whole party in Marxist-Leninist theory so that we can make less detours in the revolution and less mistakes in our work."

...in order to further eliminate the pernicious influence of leftist adventurism and dogmatism, it is necessary to unify the ideology and understanding of the whole party with Mao Zedong thought. Following the rectification and study movement in Yan'an, leftist adventurism and dogmatism represented by Wang Ming were subjected to profound criticism and repudiation and the ideology and understanding of the whole party were greatly raised. However, the elimination of the pernicious influence of this erroneous line and its ideological and theoretical system was still an arduous task. On the one hand, it had done the greatest harm; on the other, it had been in a dominant position the longest. If this pernicious influence was not eliminated, it would have been impossible to conscientiously carry out the party's correct line. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Master scientific Marxism-Leninism, eradicate the remnants of opportunism inside the party, and we will be invincible." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 301) The aim of studying and publicizing Mao Zedong thought was precisely to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of various forms of opportunism with leftist adventurism and dogmatism as the chief tendencies, further unify the ideology and understanding of the whole party on the basis of Mao Zedong thought and lay a solid ideological foundation for winning victories in the revolution.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "We must start a campaign in the party to study Mao Zedong thought and then we may anticipate a great upsurge of Marxist culture in the party. This means making ideological preparation for the victory of the people's revolution in China." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 337) Just as Comrade Liu Shaoqi had anticipated, after the Seventh Party Congress, as a result of the correct understanding and unity of the whole party reached on the major question of the guiding principle of the party and as a result of the extensive development of the movement to study Mao Zedong thought, Mao Zedong thought was constantly turned into a great practical force and the cause of our party advanced swiftly and violently with the force of a thunderbolt, winning victories in the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. We succeeded in founding a bright new China which the Chinese people longed for day and night. Although our party has made all sorts of mistakes on the road of exploring socialism since the founding of the PRC, Mao Zedong thought, however, has been further enriched and developed. The "resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC" approved at the 6th plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has further clarified the role of Mao Zedong thought in history and has made a distinction between Mao Zedong thought as a scientific theory and Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, thus pointing out the way for the whole party and the people of the whole country to study Mao Zedong thought. In studying volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" with the scientific expositions of Mao Zedong thought, we should adopt a scientific approach to study Mao Zedong thought as Comrade Liu Shaoqi did and win still greater victories on the road to socialist modernization.

PARTY AND STATE

PRC OFFICIALS CALL FOR UNITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

OW260557 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Happy Spring Festival, listeners! The nationalities department of this station recently held a Spring Festival tea party for great unity among nationalities at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference building. Excerpts of recordings of the tea party are as follows:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Some 150 persons are present at this tea party. They include responsible persons of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the CYL Central Committee, the second bureau of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the nationalities culture department of the Ministry of Culture, the Central Institute for Nationalities, the nationalities publishing house, the nationalities languages translation bureau, the cultural palace for nationalities, the Nationalities Affairs Committee of Beijing Municipality and other departments concerned. They also include representatives of workers, peasants, commercial workers, students and soldiers of various nationalities in Beijing; well-known singers and actors; and comrades of journalist and broadcasting circles.

Comrades and listeners: Comrade Jiang Ping, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, is present at this Spring Festival tea party for great unity among nationalities despite the heavy pressure of his work. Let's ask him to deliver a Spring Festival speech. [applause]

[Jiang Ping] Comrades, it is of great significance that the Central People's Broadcasting Station holds this tea party on the occasion of the Spring Festival. On behalf of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my festival greetings to our comrades of various nationalities. The party is well named the Spring Festival tea party for great unity among nationalities. As our comrades know, our country is vast and has many nationalities. The unity among various nationalities is of great importance to the development of our country. At present, our country is experiencing a trend of great change and development towards prosperity. In the new year, we should go with the trend and advance on the crest of the victory. We should make still greater achievements than last year in the struggle to establish socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The unity among various nationalities is an important guarantee for establishing the two civilizations. Moreover, unity itself is an important part of

spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should respond to the appeal by the party Central Committee and conscientiously and repeatedly implement the party's policies concerning nationalities and conduct the education in Marxist viewpoint on nationalities among the people and cadres of various nationalities. We should make the cadres of all nationalities understand that the relationship among various nationalities in China is one of mutual support, mutual dependence and inseparability. If the unity among nationalities is poor, we will be unable to do our work well in the minority nationality regions and in China as a whole. We should foster in a widespread way among the people of various nationalities in China the fine practice of loving the motherland, paying attention to science and stressing equality, unity and the interests of the whole. In particular the cadres of various nationalities should trust, respect, support and understand each other. We should consciously prevent and overcome Han chauvinism and regional nationalism. We should resolutely oppose all words and actions that undermine the unity among nationalities. We should make efforts to make the relations and unity among various nationalities take a favorable turn and make still greater accomplishments in various fields in the minority nationality regions in the new year. I wish you comrades still greater success in the new year. [applause]

[Reporter] Comrades, Comrade Yierhali, vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress, is of Kazak nationality. Recently he has not been feeling very well and is hospitalized, but he has specially come to this party from the hospital. Let's give him a warm welcome and ask him to speak to us. [applause]

[Reporter] Comrade Yierhali says: Spring Festival, a Chinese people's traditional festival has arrived. We are very happy to be able to join the people of various nationalities in the capital in spending the joyful festival in a delightful, excellent situation of stability and unity. The Kazak nationality has a comparatively small population. Nevertheless, like other minority nationalities, it is one of the time-honored nationalities with long histories. In the long past, it has joined the people of Han and other fraternal nationalities in making China's brilliant history. The Kazak people have also added an illustrious chapter to the annals of the efforts to rebuild the motherland and strengthen the unity among various nationalities. In the course of practice, we have profoundly understood the importance of unity. Therefore, we treasure unity very much. We Kazak people have a proverb: A stray lamb will be killed by a wolf. This is to say that unity makes strength and accomplishes everything. This applies to a nationality as well as a country. The 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee issued to the people throughout the country the great appeal for establishing socialist material and spiritual civilizations. We stress unity today precisely to meet the demand of accomplishing the two civilizations. May Spring Festival be a day of unity, good luck, happiness and victory for the people of various nationalities. Wish you comrades a happy Spring Festival. [applause]

PARTY AND STATE

DENG XIAOPING REVIVES PERSONALITY CULT

OW220557 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Although the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee again stressed that it is imperative to reinstate the correct guiding principles for party life, forever conclude the feudal patriarchal system and ban all forms of personality cult. These erroneous phenomena not only have not been eliminated in today's party and state life, but have reappeared in more disgusting ways.

Today, the supreme party, government and military power is in reality wielded by Comrade Deng Xiaoping alone. Apparently this is a violation of party discipline and state law as well as the guiding principles for party life. Compared with the past, the degree of concentration of power these days is even higher, not lower. This is very dangerous.

Although Mao Zedong also wielded unsurpassed authority during his later years, prestigious party and state leaders in those days, like Zhou Enli and others, also had considerable authority. They shared the responsibility of leadership and made decisions with regard to problems in their own departments. Today, however, Deng Xiaoping has upheld the patriarchal system and he alone rules the country. At present any relatively important decision concerning domestic and foreign affairs cannot be finalized without his consent. In reality, other party, government and military leaders cannot possibly manage their own affairs freely and independently, let alone that they can uphold their correct proposals.

Needless to say, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang are Comrade Deng Xiaoping's most trusted people. However, because of feudal patriarchal practices within the party, all important decision policies presented by the chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the premier of the state council still have to be approved by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. One can imagine what the other leading comrades of the central authorities can do. Does this differ from the previous practice that all instructions, no matter whether or not they were comprehensible, must be strictly followed and implemented?

More surprising is the fact that the personality cult has been revived recently. The new leader is being eulogized in a disgusting manner as in the past. Quotations of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks have been posted in schools, theaters and other public places. Excerpts of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks concerning the party's work style have been compiled, and such remarks are being praised for having "played

leading role in the party's and state's political life." Moreover, a separate edition of quotations of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks have been published and the broad masses of party members and cadres are urged to study them. On the other hand, newspapers and magazines have run Comrade Deng Xiaoping's pictures much more regularly. Just as the pictures of the "great leader" in the past, those pictures have been meticulously retouched. An apparent example is the picture of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang taken during the military exercise in north China. In that picture, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in military uniform, looked healthy and vigorous, whereas Comrade Hu Yaobang appeared short, modest and courteous. He was apparently outshone by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in that picture.

All this cannot help but alert and worry people because such a personality cult and feudal patriarchal style, which brought grave calamities to the country and the people for more than two decades, will bring about more serious consequences if they are not checked today.

Doc: 4005/489

'SHANXI RIBAO' STRESSES THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

HK141433 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 81 p 2

[Contributing commentator's article: "Conduct Thorough Investigations, Solve Problems Realistically"]

[Text] The situation on the industrial front in Shanxi Province has been getting better and better since we entered the third quarter of this year. On the basis of a steady increase in production during the period from July to October, total industrial output value in November amounted to 1 billion yuan, hitting a record high in monthly output. During those 5 months, light industry continued to increase by a relative large margin and heavy industrial output stopped its downward trend and rose steadily. Many enterprises including Luan Mining Bureau, Shanxi Knitting Mill, Xinghuacun brewery and Taiyuan chemical works have overfulfilled their annual production plans ahead of schedule. Reviewing and analyzing the causes of the decrease in production during the first half of this year and summing up the experience of increasing production during the latter half of this year, we can see vital differences in the leaders' understanding, mental conditions and work styles before and after the readjustment of the national economy. Since July this year, the provincial CCP Committee has urged all party members to grasp economic work and realistically strengthened its leadership over industrial production. Following the example of the responsible comrades of the central authorities, the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government have gone deep into the grassroots level to make investigations and adopt measures to eliminate the passivity in industrial production. Responsible comrades of various prefectures and municipalities and of the industrial departments directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government have also gone in groups to make investigations at the grassroots level, where they work on-the-spot, exercise leadership in person and vigorously solve major problems in industrial production. This is the key to the fast development of industrial production in our province.

This state of affairs reminds one of a passage in Lenin's article "How Do We Organize Emulation?" written after the October revolution: "It is utterly impossible to dispense with the help from and the leading role of the practical organizers from among the 'people,' from among the factory workers and working peasants. 'It is not the gods who make pots'--this is the truth that the workers and peasants should have well drilled into their minds. They must understand that the whole thing now is practical work; that the historical moment has arrived when theory is being

transformed into practice, vitalized by practice, corrected by practice, tested by practice. Marx said: 'Each real step is more important than a dozen programs.' These words are particularly true now." As far as the idea that theory is vitalized by practice and action is more important than slogans is concerned, Lenin's words are "particularly true for us at present. The major policies of our party and state have been decided upon, and rules and regulations for the work in various fields have been laid down. History has also arrived at a critical moment: Everything hinges on practice. That is to say, in order to revitalize China, slogans alone will not do. We must go into action, realistically solve problems and conscientiously carry out the CCP Central Committee's principles and policies. Leading comrades at all levels should see this point clearly.

Next year, in continuously carrying out the policy of making further economic readjustments and achieving greater political stability and in the course of consolidating the fruits of economic stability according to the guidelines laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the fourth session of the fifth NPC, the industrial enterprises in our province must guarantee steady development of coal production, continuously grasp the production of consumer goods, vigorously readjust the service orientation of heavy industry and pay attention to raising economic efficiency in order that industrial production may develop still more satisfactorily. We should see that it is not easy to accomplish this task. First, we need to probe further into the new contradictions which emerge in an endless stream in our economic work. For example, these contradictions may concern the improvement of the production setup and product mix, the combination of the planned economy and the regulatory role of the market, the simultaneous handling of readjustment and construction, the mutual promotion of development speed and economic results, the link-up of production, supply and marketing, the harmonious development of agriculture, light and heavy industries, the improvement of the economic responsibility system for industrial enterprises, and so forth. Second, long-standing problems have piled up in many localities, departments and enterprises, obstructing our advance. For example, the conditions of weak and lax leadership have not been changed in some departments and enterprises, and there is misunderstanding between cadres. Thus they cannot form a strong leadership core and create a situation in which all comrades work concertedly to accomplish the four modernizations. Factionalism has not been eradicated in some units, impeding the normal progress of various branches of work. In some enterprises, management is confused, labor discipline is neglected, waste is appalling, and losses are incurred over a long period of time. Unhealthy practices prevail in the economic field and law and discipline are seriously violated in many localities. The shortcomings of keeping an excessive staff, shifting responsibility onto others and disputing over trifles are seen in many departments and fields of work. It is quite obvious that if we do not vigorously resolve the complicated, new contradictions and solve the long-standing problems one by one, we will not be able to create a new situation on the industrial front next year. For this reason, an important task for us is that we must go deep into realities to make thorough investigations and solve problems realistically and thus improve our leadership style.

Going deep into realities to make thorough investigations is a basic step in improving the party's work style and a prerequisite for realistically solving problems. Many of the new conditions and contradictions which we have encountered did not exist in the past; even some of the long-standing problems are linked with new

historical conditions. For this reason, in studying the new conditions, resolving the new contradictions and handling the long-standing problems which hinder the progress of our work and dampen the enthusiasm of the masses, we cannot just rely on our former experience, old methods and old rules and regulations. Where do the effective, new methods and measures come from? They can only come from careful investigation and study of the problems. Comrade Chen Yun has said that in doing our work we should devote 90 percent of our time to studying the conditions and the remaining 10 percent to making policies. His opinion is identical with Comrade Mao Zedong's method of likening investigation to the "long months of pregnancy" and the solving of a problem to the "day of birth." If a leader does not devote his energy chiefly to studying the realities of his locality, department or unit so as to formulate a correct policy for guiding the overall situation and draw up a correct method for accomplishing the tasks, he cannot be a clearheaded, competent and outstanding leader. If he does not know the conditions very well, he cannot correctly and resolutely handle any concrete problem.

Investigation is the prerequisite to and the basis of solving a problem, and solving a problem is the aim and end-result of an investigation. Without making an investigation, there is no way to solve a problem. Similarly, an investigation which is not carried out for solving a problem is meaningless and worthless. At present, in some localities, thorough investigations and careful and systematic analyses and studies are lacking. In other localities, efforts have been made to investigate the conditions and clarify the problems, but the problems have not been solved resolutely. Thus minor problems have become major ones and some problems which could have been solved easily have dragged on and become knotty ones. For example, the problems concerning the "unfinished projects" in capital construction, the losses suffered by the key enterprises over the past few years and the laxity and weakness of some leading groups have not been solved chiefly because some leading comrades and supervisory departments have failed to exercise their decision-making power. This state of affairs is closely linked with their styles of being apathetic, relaxing their efforts, muddling along with their work, attempting nothing, shifting responsibility to others and dodging contradictions. Therefore, without displaying our revolutionary spirit and cultivating a strong sense of responsibility for the four modernizations, we can never solve the problems realistically. A leader should vigorously and enthusiastically work for the state and the people and should not work perfunctorily or show indifference to their work. Under collective leadership, he should independently and dutifully handle problems and should not shift them to other people or handle them perfunctorily. People must have some spirit. It is useless to bemoan one's inadequacy in the face of new conditions and new problems. We must work out new methods to create a new situation. To do so, we must have the courage to break with convention and blaze a new trail. In particular, in order to handle the knotty problems, we must uphold healthy practices, overcome unhealthy tendencies and tackle our tasks impartially. When we find it difficult to make investigations, we will find it still more difficult to make investigations, we will find it still more difficult to make up our minds to solve problems. Of course, some comrades hesitate for fear of mishandling the problems. If they hesitate just because they have not made a thorough investigation, then they should make more investigations meticulously and in depth. If they hesitate just because the contradiction has not fully exposed itself and the time and conditions are not yet ripe for solving the problems, then they may as well put the problems aside for the time being and continue to create conditions for solving the

problems. In no way should they be afraid to solve problems only because they fear making mistakes and assuming responsibility. If when the situation is clear in settling a matter, but we are still full of worries and hesitate and do not express our view, then we are not demonstrating the fighting style of a communist: the purpose of making revolution is to solve problems. To solve problems, we must speak and act boldly and must not worry about personal gains and losses. Lu Xun said this well: "It is naturally a good thing to just wait for the arrival of a handsome newborn baby without having to give birth or suffer a miscarriage. However, it is a pity if nothing is gained in the long run."

In order to realistically solve a problem, we must arouse our fighting spirit and work in a down-to-earth manner. We should break with the lifeless "work style of government offices," get rid of the evils of bureaucratism, and do away with the bad habits of perfunctorily attending meetings, hearing reports, reading documents and giving written instructions. We must really "liberate ourselves from the practice of tackling a job in a hasty and disorderly manner, a practice which leads us to danger. Otherwise, as time goes by, we shall get into the bad habits of engaging endlessly in studies, getting tangled in endless discussion, shifting responsibility to others and paying no attention to efficiency. At present, there are many cases in which resolutions have been made at meetings and confirmed by the authorities concerned but the documents conveying the resolutions have been left untouched on the table for months. As a matter of fact, inner-party democratic life has been gradually improved over the past few years and the comrades have enthusiastically expressed their views on some concrete principles, policies, measures and methods. This should be regarded as a good phenomenon. However, if this is applied to the centralization of power and the deciding and handling of policies and problems, we shall be bogged down in the abnormal situation of "substituting discussion for action and empty talk for work," a situation criticized by Lenin. As a result, airing of opinions becomes venting of grievances, and the problems remain unsettled. Time is a constant and efficiency a variable. We should not waste our time in empty talk and redundant paper work. If we take this as a normal situation instead of seriously improving our system of organization and style of thinking, we shall have to pay a high price for it. A leading organ should not only play an exemplary role in working vigorously and practically but also pay attention to supervising its subordinate organs and urging them to work. If there are only people responsible for giving instructions and drawing up plans and there is no one to supervise and speed up the work, the work will be neglected and people will become spiritless. There are also cases in which people seriously start planning the work and repeatedly stress the importance of the work, but by the time investigations have been conducted to make matters clear, they have become disinterested in the work. This impedes the timely solution of problems. This situation should be changed completely. The leading cadres of many prefectures, municipalities and industrial departments have gone down to the grassroots level to supervise and speed up the work there. Their experience shows that this method of work, if adopted by a leading organ, reflects its support for its subordinate organs in handling their work and solving their problems and is an important method for urging them to overcome their habit of procrastination and raise their efficiency. It is also a kind of supervision of those who refuse to carry out the work by way of procrastination. Are there not people who say that they will procrastinate in production when politically they cannot refuse to carry out the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the principles and policies laid down by the CCP Central

Committee? We must shatter their ulterior motives by strictly supervising them and urging them to work.

We believe the party committees at all levels and the industrial departments should fully display their revolutionary spirit and sense of responsibility, carry forward the fine style of making thorough investigations and realistically solving problems, a style prevailing since July this year, do more practical work, refrain from empty talk, and earnestly assume the sacred duties of a guide, commander, organizer and advocate in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Only then will it certainly be possible for our province to create new conditions for increasing industrial production in the course of readjustment next year.

CSO: 4005/489

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJI AND CADRES RETIRE, BECOME ADVISERS

101 Cadres Retired or Became Advisers

000-001 Beijing KINHWA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 CMI 12 Jan 82

Beijing, 12 Jan (KINHWA)--One hundred and two elderly cadres who occupied leading posts in various departments and committees of the Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government and as district or bureau heads have retired or become advisers.

These 101 elderly cadres were heads of departments or directors of various committees and offices of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, and some were district or bureau heads. Most of them began their careers at an early stage of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and some were Red Army veterans who took part in the long march. Now old and weak, they have difficulty in shouldering heavy burdens. Over the last 2 years and more, they have submitted applications to the municipal party committee and the municipal government requesting to retire or to become advisers and be replaced by middle-aged and young cadres who are morally and professionally competent and are in the prime of their life. The Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government approved their requests after considering the physical conditions and work performance of each of them.

Li Mai, 77, used to be deputy head of the propaganda department of the municipal party committee and was over a long period engaged in propaganda work. He requested to become an adviser to the municipal party committee, and the municipal party committee finally accepted his request. Now Li Mai is engaged in writing books and cooperating.

Li Zhenzhi, deputy director of the Tianjin Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, began his career at an early stage of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Over the past several decades he worked carefully and devotedly. Recently he volunteered to retire, thinking that he was more than 60 years old and was physically weak. Now he has been appointed as an adviser to the Tianjin Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau.

For proper care of these veteran cadres, the municipal party committee stipulated that the retired cadres, including those who have become advisers, are to be given the same relevant documents as all other incumbent cadres of the same rank.

These elderly cadres are kept informed of the party's policies. The

municipal party committee has also made practical arrangements regarding these veteran cadres' medical care, transportation and housing.

Tianjin Officials Retire

OW131044 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (AFP)--More than 100 veteran municipal officials in Tianjin, 150 kms east of here, recently retired to "make way for the young," the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

The paper said the 102 ailing Tianjin officials had joined the Communist Party long before 1949.

A few weeks ago, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang called for a large-scale personnel reshuffle to "overcome bureaucracy and improve the efficiency" of the civil service.

Six vice coal ministers resigned from office last Sunday in response to this appeal.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY said Tianjin authorities had decided to grant the retired officials various benefits in the areas of housing, transport, medical care as well as the right to consult documents and files reserved to officials of their ranks, the newspaper added.

Observers said that these measures were aimed at encouraging aging officials to retire without fearing a sharp drop in their living standard.

CSO: 4005/489

PARTY AND STATE

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS TO PROVINCIAL CADRES

WE131248 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Summary] On the afternoon of 11 January, while attending a three-level conference of leading comrades from various prefectures, cities and counties throughout the province, Hubei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian said: "In 1982, how can we do our work better than in the past few years so that socialist construction in our province can make greater headway? The key to the question lies in the party committees and leading cadres at various levels. They should brace themselves, achieve a clear understanding of the situation, strengthen their determination and unity, rely on the masses, seek truth from facts, go all out, learn from the advanced and make greater contributions."

Comrade Chen Pixian said: "In 1982 the party committees on various fronts and in various departments throughout the province should pay simultaneous attention to two issues, one being the building of material civilization and the other the building of spiritual civilization, and try to achieve satisfactory new successes in these two fields."

Comrade Chen Pixian held that there are more favorable conditions in the new year for making greater headway in building material and spiritual civilization." He said by way of analysis: "There are three basic conditions: First, the ideology of the whole party has been unified since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; second, after several years of readjustment we have found new ways to develop the economy that suit our national condition; third, by bringing order out of chaos and implementing the various policies of the party, the initiative of the masses of the people has been fully aroused." He emphatically said: "If we could not see these three basic conditions, we would not dare to take a new step forward or to set higher demands on our work and we would lag behind the situation."

When talking about the need to strive for a given rate of agricultural development with practical and marked economic effects this year, Chen Pixian said: "Taking the overall situation into consideration, the 1982 agriculture in our province should continue to be based upon wresting a bumper harvest by resisting natural disasters; the diversified economy should make greater headway than it did last year; and we should strive for an increase of over 6 percent in the total value of industrial production. He said: "This objective can be achieved through our

efforts because our province has accumulated some experience in readjustment and our material base is better than it was last year."

"Chen Pixian called on the leading cadres at various levels throughout the province to brace themselves; learn from the advanced experiences of Daqing and other units; take the advanced as our teachers; master the new methods of correct organization and management in modernization drives; strive to rectify the party work style and use the party work style to promote the common practice of the people; and bring about a decisive improvement in public order and the general mood of the society in order to make new and greater headway in socialist construction this year.

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

REN ZHONGYI, OTHERS ON SPRING FESTIVAL FACTORY VISITS

HK261026 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Summary] "From late at night on the eve of the Spring Festival until this morning, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Wang Quanguo, (Xie Yan), (Xu Shijie), (Shang Hua), Ou Chu and other leading comrades of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality went separately to the railway station, flower market, factories, environmental sanitation team and meat and vegetable market to convey greetings to the staff and workers who stuck at their posts on the production front, and to thank them for giving up their rest, sticking at their posts, doing their work well and making their own contributions so that the broad masses of the people could spend the Spring Festival happily."

"At 8 a.m. this morning, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu went by car to the first operation area of the Huangpu port area and Guangzhou petrochemical works to visit the workers, cadres and technical personnel who stuck at their posts on the production front during the festival."

"At Guangzhou petrochemical works, Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu learned from the leaders of the works the details of production and then went to the workshops to visit the workers and technical personnel who were on duty there. They encouraged everybody to make still greater efforts, do a better job of production and make a success of building material and spiritual civilization in our province."

Yesterday, leading comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and people's government Liang Lingguang, (Xie Yan), (Xu Shijie) and others went to the square of the railway station to convey greetings to the cadres, staff and workers of many units there. "Late at night, Liang Lingguang and other comrades went to the flower market to visit the working personnel there. On behalf of the municipal CCP Committee and people's government, Comrade Liang Lingguang expressed his thanks and greetings to the public security personnel at their sentry posts throughout the city and the entire working personnel of the flower market. He hoped everybody would continue to work hard in order to make still greater headway and achieve still greater improvements in our social order and public security."

"At 8:30 a.m. this morning, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and Mayor Liang Lingguang and others went to Guangzhou nitrogen factory. At 9 a.m. municipal people's congress standing committee Chairman (Shang Hua), and (Hu Nanqing), Li Hui, (Tan Guoliang) and other leading members went to Guangzhou power plant and Guangzhou's Xicun water processing plant."

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

RESOLUTION ON COURT, PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

HK201002 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Resolution Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress on 17 January 1982 on the Work Report of the Regional Higher People's Court and the Regional People's Procuratorate"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress approved the report submitted by President Wu Hongning on the work of the regional higher people's court and the report submitted by Chief Procurator Zhang Fuhai on the work of the regional people's procuratorate. The session expressed satisfaction with the work of the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate since the Third Session and the Fifth Regional People's Congress.

The session held that the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate must perform the functions of a judicial and legal supervisory organ and continue to take concerted actions with the public security organ in maintaining and improving public order. They must strengthen the propaganda and education on the legal system and mobilize the masses to deal accurate and prompt blows at the counterrevolutionaries and other criminal offenders so that the public order in our region can be further improved. It is necessary to handle economic cases seriously according to law. It is especially necessary to carry out struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere and deal effective and prompt blows at the economic criminals. It is also necessary to promptly and appropriately handle civil disputes, bring into full play the role of the mediation organizations in mediating such disputes so as to prevent the intensification of contradictions and prevent the occurrence or decrease the number of new criminal cases. The regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate must continue to do a good job in consolidating and strengthening the judicial and procuratorial ranks, enhance their political and technical quality and work hard to make new contributions in maintaining and developing our region's political situation of stability and unity to ensure the smooth development of the construction of the four modernizations and the economic readjustment.

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG RESOLUTION ON GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

HK071408 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Resolution on the Government Work Report Adopted on 2 January 1982 at the Second Meeting of the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress]

[Excerpts] 1. The meeting approves the government work report made by Chairman Ismail Amat. The meeting holds: This report has realistically and comprehensively summed up work completed in 1981, correctly analyzed the current situation in our autonomous region, affirmed achievements scored in this region and pointed out existing problems. Over the past year, the autonomous regional people's government resolutely implemented a series of directives issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, implemented all the resolutions adopted at the third session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, did a lot of work and achieved great successes. The meeting expresses satisfaction with these aspects.

2. The meeting holds: In 1982, we must conscientiously shift the focus of our work to economic construction and achieve a greater development of the autonomous region's economic construction as compared with last year.

3. The meeting holds: Upholding the four basic principles, implementing the party's policy toward nationalities and strengthening the unity of all quarters and particularly the unity of all nationalities are prerequisites for promoting work in our region and are fundamental guarantees of a successful realization of our socialist modernization program. The Han nationality cannot be independent of minority nationalities; minority nationalities cannot be independent of the Han nationality. The meeting demands that cadres and people of all nationalities throughout the region trust, respect, understand, help and support one another and do their utmost to cooperate with one another. Leading cadres at all levels ought to carry out in an exemplary way the party's policy toward nationalities and take the lead in strengthening the unity of all nationalities. All areas and departments must energetically prepare public opinion for the unity of all nationalities, resolutely oppose all words and deeds which disrupt the unity of all nationalities and national equality, and establish a prevailing practice of stressing and safeguarding the unity of all nationalities in both the south and the north of Tianshan [Xinjiang]. We must consistently implement the policy on protecting freedom of religious belief. Religion is not allowed to interfere in politics, law and education.

4. The meeting holds: Improving the work style of state organs in our autonomous region and raising these organs' work efficiency are the important guarantees for our fulfillment of all tasks for 1982 and are also the hopes of peoples of all nationalities in this region.

5. The meeting calls on peoples and cadres of all nationalities throughout the region to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, rally more closely around the party Central Committee, inspire enthusiasm and work with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government, and make contributions to promoting the autonomous region's political stability, economic prosperity, educational development and [words indistinct] work. All kinds of work and construction undertakings must make rapid progress. Let us exert ourselves in the struggle to build Xinjiang into a truly strong fortress which unites with all the forces against hegemonism and defends the border areas.

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE DISCUSSES TREATMENT OF PAST LEGAL SYSTEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 81, p 5

[Article by Yu Chi [0060 6688]: "The Issue of Criticizing or Continuing Past Legal Systems"]

[Text] In Volume 5 of FAXUE YANJIU--LEGAL RESEARCH there is an article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342] titled "Several Issues Regarding Research of Past Legal Systems." Section Two of the article discusses "correct solutions for the issue of criticizing or continuing past legal systems." The author says that a long-standing problem in research on the history of legal systems has been the treatment of these past legal systems. As everyone knows, the Marxist attitude toward man's cultural heritage has been to criticize or to continue. Nonetheless, in speaking of past legal systems, especially exploiting class legal systems, people's views are not consistent whether to criticize or to continue. It seems that a previously popular view in legal circles was that legal systems were not at one with the overall cultural heritage. They have a strong class nature and therefore cannot be criticized or carried on in the same fashion as the overall cultural heritage, and a different set of standards ought to be adopted. Some people summarize these standards in the following three lines: 1. The legal systems of exploiting classes can only be criticized and not continued. 2. The legal systems of agrarian revolution can only be approved and not analyzed. 3. Revolutionary legal systems can only be praised and cannot be criticized. These three restrictions impose deadening limitations on research into the history of legal systems, so progress is difficult. After smashing the "gang of four" and carrying out ideological liberation these restrictions were smashed but their influence has not completely abated.

The error in the above viewpoint is the establishment of an absolute opposition between class nature and continuing and using class nature to reject continuing. Actually, except for language and natural science, all of man's cultural heritage such as art, religion, morals, philosophy and the like has class nature and some of these have a class nature no less strong than that of a legal system. However, these conditions do not prevent us from criticizing or continuing the art, religion, morals or philosophy of exploiting classes. Why should only the legal system of exploiting classes be excluded

from criticism or continuing? Everyone knows that the origins of Marxism are classical German philosophy, classical English political economics and French utopian socialism. In terms of their true class nature these theories all belong to the category of bourgeois thought and none of them are proletarian revolutionary theories. This, however, did not prevent Marx from selecting suitable elements and using them as a basis for creating proletarian theories. Are there any suitable elements in exploiting class legal systems? The answer must be in the affirmative. During the revolutionary period the bourgeoisie sought to gain the people's support and proposed a few slogans and principles which reflected the people's interests and after gaining power then made these slogans and principles into laws. Even though the laws were stripped of their original revolutionary spirit they nonetheless contain some suitable elements and it is worthwhile for us to draw upon them. In addition, it also is worthwhile for us to draw upon certain other reasonable elements such as the exploiting class's use of laws to promote economic and cultural development, the regulation of relationships between the ruling class and those ruled and relationships within the ruling class as well, as they all embody a considerable amount of experience and a great number of lessons. Therefore, both the overall cultural tradition and the narrow legal tradition as well should undergo concrete analysis and should not be rejected out of hand. During early Liberation we abolished the Guomindang LIUFA QUANSHU [0362 3127 0356 2579], which was entirely correct because the LIUFA QUANSHU represented the Guomindang legal authority and unless this were repealed our own revolutionary legal system could not be established. However, repeal of the LIUFA QUANSHU does not mean that its laws contained nothing suitable for our use. There had to be a concrete analysis of the LIUFA QUANSHU. Some things were basically useless and were completely rejected, while others were partially useful and were only partially rejected. The conditions varied. As for some technical things which did not reflect and subjective qualities, if they suited our needs they of course could be used.

On the other hand, the revolutionary legal system must also be correctly analyzed, as we cannot say that everything in the revolutionary legal system is entirely right and correct. In general, the revolutionary legal system is progressive and good, but it also can have deficiencies and imperfections. Some things are right for a given time and place but are wrong for a different time and place. The post-Liberation promulgation of land-reform laws and marriage laws and the laws prohibiting anti-revolution and corruption suited revolutionary needs at that time and were good laws. After 30 years, however, there have been fundamental changes in conditions and these laws no longer are all that suitable and should be replaced with new laws. Even the 1954 constitution required some changes in 1975. However, the 1975 constitutional reforms were heavily influenced by the "gang of four" and some of the changes were bad rather than good changes, which then resulted in the subsequent changes of 1978. There must now be further changes to accommodate the needs of the four modernizations. At the first meeting of the full session of the

Constitutional Reform Commission, Chairman Ye Jianyi pointed out that the 1928 constitution has some unsuitable items and even some outright errors, so there should be an overall, thoroughgoing revision. The country's major laws were formulated during the period of socialist revolution, they can and ought to be revised. How could it be that the laws formulated during the period of national revolution cannot be analysed or criticized? As for the laws and regulations formulated during the past agrarian revolution, they are in even greater need of concrete analysis.

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CSO: 4005/250

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HUBEI TEA PARTIES--The Hubei Provincial People's Government held a tea party on 21 January for returned overseas Chinese and of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots. Leading comrades of the province Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Fuquan, Lin Shaonan, Shi Chuan and Zhang Wengui also attended the party. Governor Han Ningfu made a speech. The provincial CCP committee's group for work concerning Taiwan also held a tea party on 21 January. Chen Pixian and Han Ningfu attended. [Summary] [HK220257 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 82]

SPRING FESTIVAL VISITS--Guiyang, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--While inspecting Qiannan Bouyi-Miao autonomous prefecture on the eve of the Spring Festival, Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, visited families of martyrs and army men, households enjoying the five guarantees and disabled army men living in mountain villages to learn about their living conditions. He asked about the cotton clothing and quilts and the cash and grain the state and collective have given these people, and wished everyone a happy Spring Festival. During the same period other party and government leaders of Guizhou Province also visited grassroots units to bring the party's warm concern to every household. They pledged to lead both cadres and masses to fulfill all tasks in the new year. [Excerpts] [OW241255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 22 Jan 82]

TSO: 4005/492

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI' RAPS DENG XIAOPING'S HOSTILITY TO PLA

OWI90437 (Clandestine) Ba Yi in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking at a discussion meeting of the Shenyang PLA units, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: History shows that our party, state and people have faith in their own army. Our army should play an active role in the political life of the party and the state. Comrade Hu Yaobang's encouragement for our army has aroused warm response from among the large majority of commanders and fighters. Regrettably, at a subsequent meeting of the CCP Central Committee's military commission, Comrade Deng Xiaoping harshly criticized Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech in Shenyang. He specially pointed out that, in his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang only stressed the army's political role, without mentioning its mistakes during the cultural revolution.

This shows Comrade Deng Xiaoping's bias against the army, he has tried, by every means, to diminish the army's active political role and given second place to the army in the political life of the party and the state. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping harbors tremendous hatred for army cadres, especially the outstanding commanders and fighters who emerged during the cultural revolution and those army cadres promoted during that period. He is constantly mindful of the ill treatment he received during the tumultuous decade. He harbors grievances against the army for its interference in the cultural revolution and awaits the right opportunity retaliate. So, he has tried his best to belittle the army's achievements during that period and purposely exaggerate its so-called "serious mistakes" during the cultural revolution. This is extremely wrong. At that time, the army acted on Chairman Mao's order. It is the army's duty to obey orders and follow the commanders.

Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the CCP Central Committee's military commission, cadres of the PLA general headquarters and all army units have frequently been purged and transferred. Large numbers of army cadres have been forcefully demobilized. In 1981, the number of commanders and fighters of the various armed services who were demobilized and transferred to civilian work doubled or tripled the 1980 figure. Moreover, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has planned to demobilize and return, in the next 2 and 3 years, all cadres who assumed major leading posts during the cultural revolution. Generally speaking, authoritative leaders like Comrade Deng Xiaoping should never hold grudges against their subordinates. We have learned from past bitter lessons that if party, government and military leaders

take revenge and vent their personal grievances, many people will suffer immensely.

It must be pointed out here that during the tumultuous decade, Comrade Hu Yaobang received harsher attacks and persecution than Comrade Deng Xiaoping. However, he does not hate army cadres as much as Comrade Deng Xiaoping does. So, at the discussion meeting in Shenyang, he voiced his own views and made a just and well-intentioned evaluation of the army, which aroused Comrade Deng Xiaoping's dissatisfaction and harsh criticism. This shows that even the chairman of the party Central Committee is not allowed to voice opinions not favored by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

OSD: 4005/493

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MORE ON ARMYMEN-CIVILIANS SPRING GATHERING

OW262206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--At the get-together held in the capital to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents and to support the government and cherish the people, more than 20,000 army men and civilians gathered together at the great hall of the people this evening to relieve their close friendship and jointly celebrate the Spring Festival. Speaking at the get-together were Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA general political department, and Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing Municipality.

In his speech, Huang Yukun praised the governments at all levels and the broad masses of people in the capital for their warm concern for the army men and for their vigorous support to army building from all angles in the past year.

In his speech, Jiao Ruoyu said: During the past year, the PLA units stationed in Beijing have united with all the people in the capital and made important contributions to safeguarding the capital, maintaining social order, supporting the four modernizations program, treating people's illnesses and helping them prevent diseases, training the militia and carrying out rescue missions in the event of natural disasters. Particularly, they have set good examples in developing activities for the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and in developing the socialist spiritual civilization. He expressed his belief that during the new year, the party organs, governments and the people in Beijing will further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, vigorously carry out the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, and join the PLA commanders and fighters to win new victories in building the material and spiritual civilization of socialism.

Attending the get-together were responsible persons of the departments concerned Huan Junxi, Chen Huang and Wu Xue.

CNO: 0005/493

CONCEPT OF PEOPLE'S WAR ESSENTIAL IN CASE OF FUTURE ATTACK

Beijing MINBING ZHENGZHI KEBEN [POLITICAL TEXTBOOK FOR THE MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 1981 pp 17-20, 22-24, 35-42

[Article: "The Militia and People's War"]

[Excerpts] Lesson III: People's War Is the Magic Weapon for Vanquishing the Enemy

The practice of decades of revolutionary war in our country has proven that people's war is the magic weapon for vanquishing the enemy. In the past, we relied on people's war to seize victory in the revolutionary war; from now on, under conditions of modern warfare we will still have to rely on people's war to win victory in the war against aggression.

1. What Is People's War

First, let us explain what people's war is. Many comrades view people's war in a very narrow light, seeing it merely as a war in which the militia takes part and the masses support the front. Such an understanding is not enough. To put it briefly, it is a revolutionary war in which the masses of the people are mobilized and organized to take part directly and indirectly in the interests of the people. Its main point consists in having firm faith in and relying on the masses of the people and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, in waging a war of the entire people in which the main force and the regional forces are integrated with the militia, the armed masses with the unarmed masses, and military struggle with political, economic and cultural struggles.

People's war has the following main features:

1. Upholding the absolute leadership of the party. The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the proletariat, fighting for the interests of the great masses of the people. In the era in which the proletariat has mounted the political stage, the responsibility for leading China's revolution must fall on the shoulders of the Chinese Communist Party. Only the leadership of the party can fully mobilize, organize and arm the great masses of the people, unite them to fight the enemy, carry on a full-scale people's war, and seize victory for the revolutionary war. Without the leadership of the party or acting counter to the leadership of the party, war is doomed to failure.

2. Putting into effect the system of three-in-one combination of the armed forces, composed of field armies, regional forces and the militia. The field armies and the regional forces are the backbone in people's war. Without a powerful army it is not possible to wipe out the main force of an army, fight a decisive strategic battle and win final victory in a revolutionary war. As the armed force of the masses which is not detached from production efforts, the militia has a widely dispersed, large number of members, is a strong assistant and a powerful reserve force of the army, and is the solid foundation for people's war. With the cooperation and support of this armed force, the total power of the three-in-one armed forces can be brought into play to defeat the enemy.

3. Mobilizing and organizing many millions of people to take part in war. In waging people's war, in addition to relying on the three-in-one armed forces, it is necessary to integrate the armed masses with those who are unarmed and armed struggle with various other forms of struggle; to mobilize the great masses of workers, peasants, youths, women, intellectuals and all people who are against the enemy; to bring into play the enthusiasm of all political parties and groups, strata and people's organizations; and to carry out a general mobilization of armies and people throughout the country so as to unite in a common stand against the enemy. By mobilizing the great masses of the people to take part in war, the needs for manpower and material resources in war can be met and all villages, factories and schools on the front, in the rear and in enemy-occupied areas can be turned into powerful fighting forces, fighting independently in the villages, factories and schools and in cities; in such a war, we will fight the enemy forces wherever they appear, spread an escape-proof net, and make it difficult for the enemy to move a single step.

4. Building strong base areas in the rear. Only by rousing and organizing the masses extensively, carrying out political, economic and cultural construction, developing people's armed forces, and providing a good environment for army training, war preparations and regrouping can we provide strong base areas in the rear and continuous support in the form of manpower and material resources for conducting operations. With strong base areas we will defy enemy attempts to break up and encircle our forces, and we will persist in waging independent, long-term and protracted struggle.

5. Adopting flexible strategies and tactics. In the course of protracted revolutionary war in our country, a set of strategies and tactics essential to people's war have taken shape. They include many subjects, e.g., despising the enemy strategically and taking account of the enemy tactically; waging a protracted war strategically while forcing quick decisions in campaigns and battles; putting an active defense into effect; concentrating superior forces to wipe out enemy forces one by one; when concentrating forces to wipe out the enemy, it is essential to coordinate the activities of the main force with those of the regional formations, guerrillas and the militia. Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the flexible strategies and tactics used in people's war in the statement: "You fight your battle and I fight mine; I'll fight if I can win; if I can't win, I'll retreat"--which means we should excel at fighting flexible battles in light of changing circumstances, excel at using our good point to attack the enemy's weak point, and fight whatever battle is favorable to us. This set of strategies and tactics can be adopted only when reliance is placed on the great masses of the people.

It was by applying this set of strategies and tactics in the protracted revolutionary war that our army and militia triumphed over the powerful enemies inside and outside our country.

III. Firmly Establish the Concept of People's War

People's war is the magic weapon for triumphing over the enemy. It is truth that has been borne out by the practice of protracted revolution. But to some of our cadres and militiamen and militiawomen, the idea of people's war has worn thin. They are not energetically and enthusiastically taking part in militia activities. This state of affairs must be seriously brought to attention. Without a firm concept of people's war, we will not take the initiative to organize the masses enthusiastically and will not be prepared for a war against aggression; when war comes, we will be unprepared for it.

First, we must clearly understand that a future war against aggression will still be a people's war. On this point we must not waver or doubt in the slightest. Ours is still a poor country with backward military equipment; compared with the Soviet hegemony, we are still in an inferior position. This status of a strong enemy against our weak country cannot be changed within a short period. But we should realize that we have our strong points--a vast area of land and a large population; besides, our people have stamina and we can rely on the masses of the people to give play to the total power of the three-in-one armed forces and persist in waging people's war. Furthermore, we have tradition. In the protracted revolutionary war, our party and Comrade Mao Zedong summed up a set of theories, guidelines and principles, and we gained experience in using backward equipment to defeat an enemy armed with advanced equipment and a tradition of pitting the weak against the strong. It is a speciality of ours that must not be discarded under any circumstances. We will never abandon people's war, even when our equipment is greatly improved in future and even when we are in a superior position. It should also be realized that future war will be a total war which calls for a general mobilization, making every citizen a soldier, fighting a large-scale people's war. Organizing the people of the whole country to deal with the aggression. No matter how arms are developed and how complicated the circumstances in future war against aggression, the nature of war will remain that of a people's war, and the regular armies, regional forces and the militia will still have to be combined into one. It is extremely wrong to think that people's war is "outdated" and "obsolete."

Second, we should have modern warfare in mind while carrying on and developing our glorious tradition of people's war. All wars, ancient and modern, in China and in other countries, are waged in accordance with different patterns; in all wars, the battles vary with the time and circumstances. Now that we are confronted with an enemy armed with modern equipment, we should be prepared to wage modern people's war. We have experience and tradition of people's war. And our experiences change and develop in light of the circumstances prevailing at the time and place. As the nature of war changes, the weapons and equipment change and the forms of operation also change; some of our traditional tactics are still applicable, but others are not, and some have to be improved and developed. Therefore, we should attach importance to and study the concept of people's war and the traditional tactics of operation, understand its spirit,

substance and basic principles. We must, more importantly, give importance to and study the new features and new problems of modern warfare, study new tactics to deal with the enemy, and keep enriching and developing the concept of people's war.

Third, in peacetime we should be prepared for people's war. War preparations invariably have two aspects: 1) spiritual preparations, the main thing being the fostering of a strong sense of war preparedness and a firm idea of people's war, and 2) preparations for practical work, including organizational preparations and material organization. Whatever the preparations, they should be completed in peacetime and not put off until time of war, lest our country and people have to pay a very heavy price and make the greatest mistake. As far as the leading bodies and militia cadres are concerned, it is necessary to give importance to militia building, carry out militia work "organizationally, politically and militarily," and grasp the work of making preparations against war. As far as militiamen and militia women are concerned, it is necessary to make great production efforts, take an active part in militia activities, satisfactorily complete militia and political training, carry out various tasks in getting prepared against war, and be ever ready to complete preparations for joining the army and taking part in war.

Lesson V. The Position and Role of the Militia in Future War Against Aggression

In future war against aggression, whatever the enemy, the change in the form of war, or the development of arms and weapons, no matter how extensive the scale of war, we will still have to rely on people's war, and the militia will still occupy an important strategic position and play an important role.

1. The Characteristics of Warfare Under Modern Conditions

To know the strategic position and role of the militia in future war against aggression, first of all, we must understand the characteristics of warfare under modern conditions. The characteristics of warfare we have in mind concern mainly a large-scale war of aggression unleashed by social imperialism against our country. It is highly necessary for us to study these characteristics in order to develop our strong points, attack the enemy's weak points, triumph over the enemy, and bring the role of the militia fully into play in war.

What are the main characteristics of future warfare? To put it briefly, they include the following:

1. The outbreak of war is sudden. Surprise attack is the favorite tactic employed by social imperialism. With the development of modern science and technology, the enemy has built up not only a large number of air units and tanks but also short- and medium-range missiles and intercontinental missiles, thus creating more favorable conditions for launching a surprise attack. The social-imperialist ruling groups have a particularly blind faith in the role of modern arms. It has blind faith in its nuclear weapons and fear the nuclear weapons of others. For this reason, when unleashing a war of aggression, it always wants to resort to surprise attack by its missiles to wage a brief battle to force a quick decision and to win

victory in the early days of war. The head of the Soviet Army Corps said: "Surprise attack will be the most effective way to wage war in the future."

2. The war is broad in scale. Modern warfare is characterized by a high degree of mechanization and great speed of movement, and it is conducted at long range. Once an all-out war of aggression is unleashed, there will be a sudden concentration of huge forces and weapons, possibly a simultaneous ground, air and sea attack or a simultaneous front and rear attack. Therefore, future warfare will be "three-dimensional warfare" making no distinction between the front, the rear or the air. The battlefield will be very broad.

3. The war destruction is severe. The use of modern weapons, and in particular nuclear weapons, greatly enhances the casualty effect and destruction. It also increases the consumption of manpower and material resources. At the same time, due to the great attrition in war, the rear will be relied upon as never before for logistics service. For this reason, to engage in war, not only are combat forces but also huge rear service forces are required in order to carry out the warfare.

4. The course of war is protracted. That social imperialism unleashes a war of aggression, which will certainly be resolutely resisted by the oppressed country and condemned by all peace-loving peoples in the world. Just wars will certainly prevail over unjust wars of aggression. At the same time, it must be realized that, in order to put up effective resistance, large from the passive to the active and from a strategic defense to a strategic offensive, an oppressed country will have to bring about a process of growth. As time and place is the relative strength of the two sides. This means that the war can only be comparatively protracted and cannot be ended through a quick decision.

Furthermore, we must realize that in unleashing a war of aggression against our country, social imperialism, for all its superiority of arms and equipment, has weak points that are hard to overcome: 1) The war unleashed by social imperialism will be a war of aggression which is unjust and is not supported by the people; 2) it will be fighting on a foreign land, unfamiliar with the terrain and the people, experiencing difficulties in moving about; 3) modern warfare consumes huge amounts of manpower and material resources and has a long battle line, making it difficult to safeguard the rear service. In the enemy armed forces, believing that weapons alone decide the outcome of war, will have more hardware but less morale. These weak points provide favorable conditions for us to use in preparing against a future war of aggression, to bring the power of people's war into fuller play and win victory.

15. TO BRING ABOUT A GREAT DEAL IN FUTURE WAR AGAINST SOCIAL IMPERIALISM

Our country has 24 million square kilometers of land and 1.5 billion people. If social imperialism unleashes a war of aggression against our country, we should be prepared against surprise attack, against ground, sea and air attack and against attack from the front and rear, three-dimensional warfare. With such a broad front and great depth, the enemy will not be able to get us by surprise. The regular armed forces will be able to

...the total power of our revolutionary armed forces in order to form an integral system of defense and to conduct a war of steel. Our militia forces are spread throughout all parts of the country, and when war breaks out, they can either fight in coordination with the armed forces or fight independently and attack the enemy here and there. When it comes to joining the army and taking part in war or supporting the front, the militia is indispensable. Thus, in future warfare, the role of the militia is not smaller but larger, its burden is not lighter but heavier, and its position is not later but higher.

What could will the militia be required to shoulder and what roles will the militia be required to play in future war against aggression?

1. Expanding the Militia and Insuring Readiness at All Times

Since future war will be sudden, once war breaks out we must expand and organize our armed forces within a very short time and at the greatest speed, and quickly put them into operation. As a result of the use of modern weapons in war, the drain on soldiers will be increased as never before. For this reason, throughout the entire course of war the militia should insure an incuous and adequate replacement of the military units. In the war years, our militia had the glorious tradition of joining the army in whole companies, battalions and regiments. Now, we should carry on and develop this glorious tradition and insure that when the order is issued the militia will enthusiastically join the army, insure an inexhaustible source of soldiers for the PLA, and become a powerful reserve force in the true sense of the word.

2. Supporting the Front, Shouldering Wartime Service Burden

Future war against aggression will require huge amounts of battle materials, such as weapons, ammunition, technical equipment, and fuel, not in several tons or dozens of tons but in several million or tens of millions of tons. The military units alone cannot transport such huge quantities of supplies to the front promptly and continuously. It is imperative to rely on the militia and on the masses, to mobilize the entire population to raise food and weapons, old and young to support the front in various ways, to let the militia units get whatever they need where and when they need it. In the air and on the ground, our militia and people will take part in the transportation and give first-aid to the wounded, guard and escort the convoys, and do other things. Besides, the militia will also, in coordination with the military units, act as scouts, sentries, guards, guides, intelligence messengers, and small defense units. Our militia is indispensable to the revolutionary war against aggression.

3. Expanding the Militia and Actively Supporting the Enemy Here and There

When the revolutionary war against aggression will be active and the military units are engaged in the front, guerrilla warfare will continue to occupy an important position in the war. There are well-organized guerrilla forces in the mountains and countryside across the country. Once the revolutionary war breaks out, we will also expand and develop our traditional guerrilla warfare. In the war, guerrilla warfare will be in close coordination with the military units. In the guerrilla warfare, attack enemy forces here and

there, tire them out, pin them down and put them in a situation in which they are attacked here and there like a rat scurrying across the street and are unable to move a single step, thus creating favorable conditions for our main force units to concentrate forces to wipe them out.

We can counter the mechanized characteristics of the enemy by conducting search-and-destroy operations and by cutting off their lines of communication. By destroying a section of highway or blowing up a bridge, enemy transportation will be stopped, enemy advance will be held up, the enemy vanguard will be cut off from the rear, and their operations will be hindered.

We can destroy the enemy fuel supply line. One tank of the Soviet Army can carry with it a little more than 800 tons of ammunition and 1,000 tons of fuel--which are enough for only 3 days of fighting. If enemy fuel and ammunition are not promptly supplied, the vehicles, no matter how mechanized, cannot move and the best weapons are useless. Taking advantage of this weak point of the enemy, if we use a variety of tactics in every conceivable way to cut off the enemy fuel supply line and blow up the enemy's lines of communication, then their superior weapons and equipment will be turned into heaps of scrap iron.

We can raid the enemy command structures and rear protective facilities. One Soviet motorized infantry division has to be provided with a large number of weapons, ammunition, food, POL dumps and depots, vehicles, weapons repair and transport structures, guided missile and rocket launching sites, field hospitals, command posts, etc. All these numerous command structures and protective facilities of the enemy are good targets for our guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines.

Our militia has vast areas and long lines of communication. Our militia units and militiamen are familiar with the area and the people. We will unfold guerrilla warfare wherever the enemy appears. In future war against aggression, our militia's guerrilla warfare will be significantly improved and guerrilla activities will become more and more widespread. Our militia will certainly be able to take full advantage of its power in the vast battlefield.

3. "Three-attack" and "Three-defense" Activities

In future war against aggression, the enemy will certainly use large numbers of tanks, airplanes and submarines and will frantically and callously attack our rear. They will use the Ishuman strategy, "bait and kill" and "divide and conquer." For this reason, it is of particular importance to our "three-attack" and "three-defense" activities. Against these enemy measures, we should rely on the superior equipment of the main force units and at the same time, we should carry out "three-attack" and "three-defense" activities with the militia as the main force. The militia can launch attacks in concentrated units, in small units, or individually; they will fight wherever and whenever the enemy appears. Our militia's weapons and equipment have improved greatly and the level of organization is constantly being raised. In the course of "three-attack" and "three-defense" training, our militia has created a great many independent actions suited to actual needs. If we keep the characteristics of modern warfare in mind, conscientiously study the strong and weak points of enemy weapons, avoid their strong points and attack their weak points, learn the use of modern weapons,

combining traditional tactics with modern weapons and combine the indigenous and the modern, we will create more good "three-attack" and "three-defense" tactics.

3. Mainline Cities, Consequence of the War

Cities, in general, and large and medium-sized cities in particular, are our political, economic and cultural centers and centers of communication, where the population is concentrated, industries are developed, information and goods are concentrated, so their war potential is considerable. Once war breaks out, they will inevitably become important targets for the enemy and become the focus of the enemy's attack. The task of defending and holding these cities in coordination with the military units is of great strategic significance in stabilizing the war situation, preserving war potential and keeping up protracted war.

In our war against aggression, we must resolutely defend the cities, which the enemy is bound to attack and we are bound to defend. Dispersed in the cities and the countryside, our militia and militia women can fully exploit the favorable conditions--we are familiar with the people and the place, while the enemy is not--in street fighting, street barricade fighting, and tunnel fighting to defend cities in coordination with the military units. At the same time, when our cities are under enemy surprise attack, the great number of urban militia and militia women must shoulder the tasks of taking air-raid defense measures, eliminating the threat of air raids, overseeing mass evacuations, maintaining city order, protecting state property, etc.

Modern warfare makes it especially necessary for us to have a powerful, stable rear. In the rear, the military rear service organizes our arms and parts, food and clothing production, together with the measures to meet military needs and civilian requirements and to support the front with adequate supplies. At the same time, the rear must shoulder the tasks of getting rid of spies, unfolding anti-air warfare, maintaining the rear, maintaining communications, defending the production, defending important facilities and safeguarding the state power. In short, the rear is of great importance in the war.

In our war against aggression, we must resolutely defend the cities, which the enemy is bound to attack and we are bound to defend. Dispersed in the cities and the countryside, our militia and militia women can fully exploit the favorable conditions--we are familiar with the people and the place, while the enemy is not--in street fighting, street barricade fighting, and tunnel fighting to defend cities in coordination with the military units. At the same time, when our cities are under enemy surprise attack, the great number of urban militia and militia women must shoulder the tasks of taking air-raid defense measures, eliminating the threat of air raids, overseeing mass evacuations, maintaining city order, protecting state property, etc.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PLA COMMISSARS MEETING--A Shanxi military district forum of first political commissars at all levels opened in Taiyuan on 17 January. Among those present were Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of Shanxi military district; Luo Guibo, second secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and commander; Li Dui, deputy political commissar of the Beijing VW unit; Liang executive secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee; Wang Tiansheng, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee; and Geng Shuming, commander, and Li Bole, political commissar of Shanxi military district. Guided by the spirit of the Third and Sixth Plenary Sessions, this forum will study the principles and policies of the Central Committee and Central Military Commission on militia work and discuss the work of first political commissars in the new situation. It will also examine the conditions of strengthening and improving party leadership over militia work, bringing into full play the role of the first political commissars, and further strengthening the building of the people's armed forces. [Text] (JINSHIJI 1982-01-17 Lin 82)

PLA UNITS VISIT VETERANS--Group 124 units Commander Xiao Guangfu and political commissar Luo Guibo visited veteran cadres of the units who are now in the Changchun Veterans' Home in 20 January. The veterans were very moved by this visit. Xiao Guangfu, in turn, asked about their living, health and study. He also urged them to carry forward the fine traditions of the party and the people's army, and to contribute as valuable spiritual treasure for posterity. [Text] (JINSHIJI 1982-01-21 Lin 13)

PLA UNITS VISIT VETERANS--Provincial Development and Reform Commission first secretary Ma Zhen and deputy first secretary Li Yaxing, accompanied by Provincial Military District Commander Sun Hongxi and Political Commissar Liu Hongyuan, visited a certain regiment of the Shanxi military district on 24 January to extend Spring Festival greetings. [Text] (JINSHIJI 1982-01-25 Lin 13)

PLA UNITS VISIT VETERANS--The provincial military district first political commissar Li Bole and political commissar Luo Guibo, accompanied by Provincial Military District Commander Sun Hongxi and Political Commissar Liu Hongyuan, visited a certain regiment of the Shanxi military district on 24 January to extend Spring Festival greetings. [Text] (JINSHIJI 1982-01-25 Lin 13)

relevant departments, including Guo Peng, Chen Puhai, Jiang Anengde, Li Tao, Wang Jiaoguang, Luo Dingfeng, Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Xie Huanqian, Niu Pingfu, Miao Baotai, Fang Ming, Deng Zhongru, Wang Dunbo, (Li Xueying), (Xu Chen), (Zhang Jizhong), (Li Cheng), (Lu Zuofu), (Li Liqun), (Zhang Hongjun), (Peng Qingren), (Li Xueying), (Lu Shilian) and (Chen Zihui).

CSO: 4005/493

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON PROPAGATING MARRIAGE LAW

HK260224 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has recently issued a circular calling on all the localities in the province to further propagate and implement the marriage law. The circular of the Provincial People's Government says that since the promulgation and implementation of the marriage law, the various localities in our province have done a great deal of work and have solved a number of prominent problems concerning marriage and families in conjunction with propagating and implementing the marriage law. However, owing to the continuous existence of the influence of feudal ideology and its old customs and conventions and owing to our failure to carry out propaganda on the marriage law sufficiently deeply or sufficiently widely, and in addition, owing to the influence of the corrosive bourgeois ideology and lifestyle caused by our vicinity to Hong Kong and Macao, there are repeated illegal practices in some localities. These include interference in freedom of marriage, arranged marriage for material gains, extortion of goods and money on the pretext of betrothal, abducting women for sale and thereby harming them, bigamy, disrupting families of other people, and the unhealthy phenomenon of extravagant weddings. These practices and phenomena have grown very serious in a few localities in our province.

The circular says that recently, in his written remarks on problems concerning marriage and the family, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the family remains the unit of the society in our country. Our handling of problems concerning marriage and family has a direct bearing on the development of our society. In solving the problems concerning marriage and family, we should not only depend on the restrictions of correct laws but also rely on the guidance of correct public opinions.

The public opinions of the society and social morality and conventions are, to an inestimable extent, more powerful than laws. He suggests that the women's federation pay attention to this work jointly with CYL, trade unions, cultural organizations and the educational circle and that they continue to pay attention to it for more than 10 years in order to bring about a new situation whereby every family is in harmony and every person throughout our nation loves each other.

Therefore, the people's governments at all levels should, in accordance with the state's directive and the requirements of the state council's circular, further raise their understanding and treat propagating and implementing the marriage law as one of the important tasks in building socialist spiritual civilization. They should organize the relevant departments to closely coordinate in conducting con-

Intensify propaganda on the marriage law among the masses of people in the rural and urban areas throughout the province.

Comrade Lin emphatically points out that in the propaganda activities this spring should focus on the following tasks: propagating the conduct of weddings in a simple manner and opposing extravagant weddings; propagating freedom of marriage and adherence to the principle of complete willingness of both parties of a marriage and opposing coercion from either party or interference from a third party; and propagating the socialist morality concerning the maintenance of family and opposition to the erroneous ideology and immoral practice of being infidel to old people and being fickle in affection. We should intensify our propaganda among youths. We should vigorously encourage and study the spirit of "mutual aid" in the relationship of man and wife put forth by Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Yangcha, namely, respecting one another, loving one another, having confidence in one another, encouraging one another, helping one another, giving way to one another, making allowance for one another and conforming to the wishes of one another.

— (1955/487)

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ISSUE: CIRCULAR ON PUBLICIZING MARRIAGE LAW

HK260550 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 67

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government has issued a circular on publicizing and implementing the marriage law. The circular demands that all localities throughout the province continue to publicize the marriage law extensively and in a deep-going way and, with a strong public opinion, ensure the implementation of the marriage law.

The circular says: Since the promulgation of the "marriage law of the PRC" approved at the third session of the fifth NPC, all localities throughout the province have conscientiously publicized and implemented it with the result that feudal marriage ideas and outmoded conventions and bad customs have been initially changed and a new common practice has emerged in which people hold a new style wedding, there is equality between husband and wife, family members live in unity and harmony and children respect and support their parents. However, owing to the fact that the marriage law has been publicized for a comparatively short time, while the dominant feudal ideas in the sphere of marriage and family are still deeply rooted and the influence of decadent capitalist marriage ideas still exists, in the field of love and marriage, there are still many problems.

The marriage law is a basic criterion in readjusting the relations of marriage and family in our country and is a legal basis for the correct handling of these problems. It has a strong bearing on the immediate interests of the people and the socialist modernization drive. We should therefore regard the implementation of the marriage law as a long-term task and not something that can be grasped lightly. At present, it is necessary to intensify our efforts in giving more publicity and education on the marriage law to the people, to popularize legal knowledge in coordination with the fulfillment of the material and spiritual civilization and by applying various measures so that the numerous cadres and masses have a firm grasp of the marriage law, to promote new morality and common practice and to build a socialist family.

The circular says: All the grassroots organizations and individuals should actively and conscientiously publicize and implement the marriage law as a permanent task. The main point of this work is the broad masses of the people.

to participate in the activities of the "Five Crosses and Four Beauties" and guide and educate the masses to resolutely act according to the marriage law by the use of advanced models.

In respect to discreditable behavior that occurs in marriage and family life, it is necessary to conduct education through criticism, with respect to criminal acts against the marriage law, it is absolutely necessary to mete out punishment according to law.

It is also demanded that all government and mass organizations at various levels and grades, staff members and cadres in all enterprises and units take the lead in observing and abiding by the marriage law, set an example, change prevailing customs and customs, educate their children well and wage struggles against immoral behavior that violates the marriage law.

1955.5.5

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PUTATIVE 'FRAGILITY' OF LITERATURE, ART REFUTED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO (in Chinese 27 Oct 81 p 2)

[Article by Yang Dun [2799 0028]: "Is 'Literature and Art Fragile'?"]

[Text] In carrying out literary and art criticism and overcoming liberalizing tendencies, I heard the following comment uttered with worry: "So fragile is literature and art that it can no longer withstand criticism...."

Such a comment expresses the feeling of some comrades who are worried that the launching of criticism and self-criticism would affect the implementation of the "double hundred" policy and the enthusiasm of the literary workers, that the party's policy is "changing" again, and that the good literary situation since the Third Plenary Session of the CCP would be affected, even to the extent of a complete halt, "where ten thousand horses stand muted." This kind of worry is a "conditioned relax" against the "bludgeoning" style of literary and art criticism for many years in the past.

However, such worry is unnecessary. First, we should have a clear evaluation of the situation. Since the Third Plenary Session of the CCP, our Party has again returned to the Marxist line of "seeking truth from facts." The implementation of the "double hundred" policy in literary and art undertakings is strongly urged together with the launching of the "Three Nos Policy" (no bludgeoning, no holding against, no libelous). Now the new "Three Nos Policy"--no campaigning, no besieging, no exaggerating--offers the best guarantee for carrying out healthy literary and art criticism. At the same time, it is an effective measure against erroneous and ruthless literary and art criticism. We should see that the present policies and principles of our party are basically different from that period rampaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Moreover, the party has been working hard on bringing order out of chaos and radically reforming in its task of eradicating ideologies guided by 'left' ideas. Once we are sure of this point, we should be free of unnecessary worries and anxieties.

Finally, we should correctly handle literature and art and its relationship with criticism. Literary creation and literary criticism are mutually complementary to each other. Healthy literary criticism is a vast driving force behind literary creation. The function of literary criticism is to promote blossoming as well as

to get rid of the weeds, neither one can do without the other. The important thing is not to mistake blossoms as weeds; and that even in weeding, we should not get rid of the soil in which the weeds grow. The new "Three Nos Policy" advocated by the party at present is an effective measure guaranteeing correct literary criticism. We should not doubt or abolish literary criticism just because there has been erroneous and ruthless literary criticism in the past.

Q. What is literature and art fragile? Is the literary and art circle not able to withstand criticism? According to my observations, our literary and art circle and our crew are strong. Surviving the ten years' turmoil without being crushed, are we not strong? How should we worry that such a team cannot 'put up with' or 'withstand' criticism and self-criticism under the central leadership of our party, as if once criticized, literature and art would wither forever? Such worry is unfounded. I do not mean to connive at or encourage the 'bludgeoning' style of criticism. Moreover, even if 'bludgeoning' still exists, it can only be curbed in the process of carrying out correct criticism and self-criticism.

Q. If there is no fragile aspect in the literary and art circle? No, there is. For example, some comrades with a less firm foundation may waver as soon as the word "Yes" is heard. As soon as hearing that literary criticism is to be carried out, and that bourgeois liberalization is to be overcome, some are worried of being "damaged", and others are anxious of picking up the stick again. The problem of these two categories can only be resolved through positively launching correct criticism and self-criticism. I believe that through criticism and self-criticism, our literary and art crew will become stronger, and our literature and art is going to be healthier, more active and more flourishing.

1957. 10. 15

PROPER HANDLING OF LOVE IN DRAMATIC SCRIPTS DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Forum held by the editorial department of JUBEN (Script)]

[text] On 24 November, the editorial department of JUBEN [Script] Monthly held a forum discussing 'How to Properly Describe Love in Dramatic Scripts.' Some of the playwrights and dramatic critics in Beijing were invited to participate in the forum. Comrades who attended analysed situations of love in dramatic scripts in recent years and expressed their opinions on how should love be properly described.

The comrades who spoke held that, in recent years, dramatic scripts which have been published or acted on stage, and plays in particular, are mostly serious and healthy in their descriptions of love. However, problems still exist and should be resolved. Some comrades said that love descriptions on the whole are conceptualized and idealized with insufficient depth and appeal in most cases. Some works are so superficial in describing the love between men and women that even a child can guess the development and ending once they have seen the beginning. Expressions of love are of one pattern and are characterized by being too straightforward, too revealing, too inflexible and too simplistic. Some comrades pointed out that love has been added in the scripts regardless of whether the subject matter, theme or characterization really need it. The phenomenon of adding in love as if it was "seasoning" exist side by side with unhealthy tendencies and petty habits and manners of the petty bourgeoisie. Words such as 'infatuation', 'love' or 'turtle doves' are commonly added to script titles, particularly in traditional operas.

In analysing the causes of these problems, some comrades held that on the one hand it is a reaction against the prohibition of the description of love during the years of the long of four, on the otherhand it is a matter of world outlook. Some playwrights with poor artistic taste use love to attract the audience. Moreover, after the adoption of the open-door policy, fresh air is being breathed in as well as dust. Some other comrades thought that the overemphasis on love is a result of feeling that other topics are difficult to write about. They have to take into consideration box-office values, otherwise many dramatic groups cannot meet with their economic goals, even to the extent of not being able to pay for the wages.

How should dramatic scripts properly describe love? Many comrades are inclined to write about sentiment and, moreover, to write about sentiment for the purpose of

reflecting broad social life. Only such works can have depth and meaning. They said, the most moving element in love is noble sentiment, without which the work will fall to mediocrity. The description of love should not be the end but the means. It should help to deepen the ideological purport of the work, to reveal the refined hearts and minds on the one hand, and to lash at the evil souls on the other. All superior works in the past and in the present of all countries have, through describing love, written about the more important social issues, the destiny of men, races and nations. We should look upon them as examples. Some comrades mentioned that the description of love should be creative and unique without chasing after the fantastical; it should liberate thinking without encouraging absurdities. It should not suggest that all that existed in the past has to be abolished, nor should the description of love be too remote from the traditional love mode because most of the audience are workers and farmers. The traditional and fine aspects of our race should be carried on and studied and applied. Some comrades said that the implicit seriousness of the librettos in the traditional operas are examples of high-quality love descriptions. Why has the scenario 'The Ship Runneth Over' received wide acclaim in the U.S.A., while 'Love at Lu Shan' has been criticized by our Japanese friends? The reason is very clear: the former has the earthly beauty of Chinese traditions. Mechanically copying other people's works will never produce a real blossom--it is but a flower on paper copied after the original.

Our comrades thought that the question of the description of love in dramatic scripts does not lie in the proportion but the quality. At present, many young writers are not serious in the treatment of love: either they are not pure in their sentiment or they do not know what love is. Playwrights should feel responsible to their audience, especially the young audience. They should produce fine works to guide them, educate them and help them to properly handle the relation of love to their studies and careers, so that they can grow up healthy. Some comrades said, the question of love is a very important question in the construction of spiritual civilization, and that each playwright should play his proper role. Some comrades pointed out that in order to describe love properly, the author should have a good command, penetrate life, study existing problems in reality, and to continuously raise his own ideological consciousness and moral and cultivate nobility of sentiment. Our playwrights need to endeavor along this line so as to bring about better results.

1956

1. (1956)

DISCUSSION AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY EVALUATES 'REN, AH, REN!'

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[An Outline of Discussion Between Some Teachers and Students of the Chinese Department, Fudan University]

[Text] ON THE THEME

Shi Suving [0670 4790 5391] (Teacher):

There are many familiar features in this novel. Similar in experience and age with Mr Dai (author of the novel), I appreciated foreign literature in my student years and had read many famous western European literary works. So familiar are some of the things in 'Ren, Ah, Ren!', the character He Jingfu in particular (that) I feel the author has named this novel 'Ren, Ah, Ren!' with a special intention. What is it? The author holds that, at a time when socialist reform of ownership of the means of production is accomplished and the tempestuous class struggle is basically over, why do people still engage in class struggles? Struggles like this serve only to efface humanity, and who are the victims of these continuous struggles? The good people. We have suffered great loss as a result of these struggles. That is why she cries out loud: "Recover humanity!" Humanity here means humanitarianism. After many years of suffering, He Jingfu has finally written a book called 'Marxism and Humanitarianism.' This is the central idea of the novel.

Many comments are found in the novel, advocating this thought. For instance, "Marxism and humanitarianism are not incompatible like fire and water," "In the minds of the two great persons Marx and Engels, there is always the word 'MAN' in capital letters. Their theories and revolutionary practice are all centered around eliminating the struggles against the reality and people who prevent human beings from becoming human beings," et c. What, in fact, is the author seeking after in such theoretical exploration? Her pursuit is the perfect man. However, she is still ambiguous and uncertain about proletarian humanitarianism, and proletarian liberty, equality, universal law, and humanity. Deeply influenced by the humanism of the Renaissance in the 19th century, the author supplicates what has influenced her most profoundly. Essentially speaking, the kind of humanitarianism which criticized realism in the 19th century, only because she does not understand proletarian humanity and humanitarianism. There are two instances where 'The Year Ninety-three' are mentioned.

I feel that He Jingfu resembles Guo Wen in 'The Year Ninety-three' or Ran Aren in 'The Miserables,' or some characters in the works of Tolstoy. Such resemblance is what I find most disagreeable. How can the medicine prescribed by the 19th century ideologists and men of letters save the world of today when they failed to save the

... in time
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... universal
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... which is another matter. It is a matter as a kind of
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The following is a summary of the
main points of the paper, which
deals with the importance of the
study of the history of medicine.
The author, Dr. J. H. Green,
argues that the study of the history
of medicine is essential for the
understanding of the present state
of the medical profession and the
development of the medical sciences.
He points out that the history of
medicine is not only a record of
the progress of the medical sciences,
but also a record of the changes in
the medical profession and the
social conditions which have
influenced the development of the
medical sciences. He concludes that
the study of the history of medicine
is essential for the understanding
of the present state of the medical
profession and the development of
the medical sciences.

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0011015 Uzbek: Russian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 207 10 100 5

[Text]. The Fujian Provincial People's Government issued a circular to prohibit gambling. It pointed out: Gambling is an illegal activity. The people's government has always strictly prohibited it. The circular pointed out:

... nothing must be strictly prohibited. Anyone who has been convicted of a crime involving the river and obligated to report on it to the competent authorities, must also report to the Hamburg and the nearby public security areas. The public security areas must also be notified of any crime.

1. Professional writers, those who induce people to "write and reflect" on their lives, and those who are "writing" their lives should be made, to reform (change) the "writing" of their lives, to reflect out more than 1,000 years.

'MING PAO' ON ATTEMPTED HIJACKING IN GUANGZHOU

HK010743 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 7 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Seven Children of Senior Cadres Attempted Hijacking in Guangzhou But Fail"

[Text] On 1 November last year, Beijing's ministry of public security suddenly announced that as from that day a security technical check was to be effective on all Chinese and foreign passengers on domestic flights of the civil aviation administration of China and, when necessary, body search. What was behind this extraordinary measure limited to domestic flights alone?

The reporter learned that at the end of October last year, an unusual incident of attempted armed hijacking of a plane on a domestic flight in order to flee took place at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport. The offenders were seven senior children in Guangzhou.

The Judicial Department of Guangdong Province recently sentenced the seven offenders to imprisonment and circulated the details of the case to all departments concerned. According to the circular, the seven children of senior cadres (one of them was a fairly senior leading cadre) had joined the PIA and were mobilized in 1980. Taking advantage of their favorable condition, they were in securing weapons and ammunition and formulated a fairly well-conceived plan to hijack a plane. With the precision of a military action, they were waiting for an opportune moment to hijack a plane, force the pilots to change course and cross the border (the circular did not mention the place by name). It was then they attempted to fly to Taiwan.

The plan was to take advantage of the facts that tickets for domestic flights were available by letters of recommendation alone and that no security check was required before boarding a plane and to hijack a plane on a flight with a full load of fuel. However, owing to some technical problems, the plane could not take off when entering the airport. After learning of the details from the ministry of public security, with the approval of the CCP Central Committee, the ministry immediately made an emergency decision that security technical checks be implemented on all Chinese and foreign passengers on domestic flights.

JPRS 80020

3 February 1982

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 267

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3 February 1982

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 267

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. DIVULGES RADAR SECRET, HARMS PRC

OW150507 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] With regard to the divulgence of a secret concerning U.S. installation of a radar intelligence network on the Sino-Soviet border in the northwestern part of our country, the Defense Department of the Urumqi PLA units and the unit of the central authorities concerned have sent personnel to carry out careful investigations and have proved that the divulgence of his secret was not at all related to the commanders and fighters of our PLA units. The responsibility for the divulgence of this secret should be borne by the U.S. side.

As early as at the beginning of 1980 during the talks held by Comrade Deng Xiaoping with former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, it was agreed that there should be absolutely no divulgence of information on anything pertaining to the question of Sino-U.S. military cooperation without the consent of the other side. This time, because of the divulgence of a secret, our country has suffered serious losses diplomatically and militarily. The facts in recent years have eloquently proved that it is absolutely inadvisable to readily trust the United States.

According to an analysis by the department concerned, there might have been two sets of circumstances under which the United States divulged the information on the installment of a radar intelligence network in Xinjiang. First, because of the competition between the two parties of the United States, [passage indistinct] (?they) did not even hesitate to make known to the world (?their) state secrets. Since they can treat the political and military interests of their own country in this way, they could certainly care less about other countries' interests. The most obvious thing was that at the beginning of 1979 when Comrade Deng Xiaoping disclosed to [words indistinct] and Kissinger the exact date of our army's march into Vietnam, the number of troops taking part and the aims of the fight, these important persons of the United States promised to keep the information secret. However, on the eve of our army's attack on Vietnam, the Vietnamese side had already learned the contents of that conversation. Because of the defense preparations the Vietnamese side were able to make beforehand, our army encountered unexpected, strong firepower when carrying out the attack which resulted in heavy forward troop casualties. Second, with ulterior motives, the ruling U.S. authorities disclosed information on the installment of a radar intelligence network in Xinjiang to the outside world in an attempt to aggravate the tense situation on the Sino-Soviet border, which is beginning to mitigate, and further worsen our

country's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus forcing our country to completely lean toward the United States and tightly tying our country and our army to U.S. strategy.

In a word, regardless of whether this incidence of the divulgence of a secret belongs to the first situation or to the second, our country and our army were harmed. [passage indistinct Calling on Chinese leaders, especially Deng Xiaoping, to perceive the true features of the United States].

CSO: 4005/488

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UGANDA TO DEVELOP ITS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

OW261642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Kampala, 26 January (XINHUA)--Uganda has decided to develop its small-scale industries for the acceleration of national reconstruction, according to senior officials from the ministry of industry in an interview with XINHUA here today.

The government has decided to give priority to the development of the small-scale industries even though the country's large industries are in need of development because of mismanagement and political instability during the past 10 years.

This decision was made because small-scale industries can be developed in a short period of time and do not require large amounts of funds and technical personnel, both of which are in short supply in Uganda.

"Such development does not require much state investment and will yield quicker results," an official said.

According to the plans for the development of the small-scale industries, each of the country's 32 districts will be required to build at least one industry within the next 2 years. These districts will be allowed to form their own directorships and make their own decisions based on local conditions.

To aid the development, a state industrial bank will soon be established to finance the small-scale industrial development. In addition, some imported equipment and materials for the development will be exempted from duty.

The government will also provide technical and managerial training, and some assistance will be sought from abroad.

The officials said the small-scale industries to be developed first include the coffee, tea and tobacco processing; cotton ginning; edible oil; beer; iron; sawn timber and hoe making industries.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BERLINGUER SAYS PCI NOT TO ALIGN WITH USSR POLICY

OW261618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 24 January (XINHUA)--General secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCT] Enrico Berlinguer said Saturday that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy to obtain power in international affairs and it would be "suicidal" for his party to adopt a position in favor of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

Addressing a rally Saturday in Milan to mark the 61st anniversary of the Italian Communist Party, Berlinguer said the Italian communists are aware of the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the victory over Nazism and in changing the world balance of forces to the disadvantage of imperialism.

However, he continues, the present is different from the past because there are some other autonomous forces operating against imperialism. Another reason is that the international behavior of the Soviet Union displays positions and acts exactly of a power politics, which are not in favor of the liberation of the oppressed classes and peoples, but rather against it.

Berlinguer stressed that it would be wrong and suicidal for a party like the Italian Communist Party to take a position in international affairs that is aligned with the Soviet Union's foreign policy. What positions should be taken depend on whether or not they correspond to the interests of detente and the peoples' independence, he added.

Referring to the need for a "new road" proposed at the recent Italian Communist Party Central Committee's Plenary meeting, Berlinguer pointed out that a "new road" must be taken with courage and decision because the motive force offered by social democratism, the October Revolution and the countries with systems modelled on the Soviet Union's has withered.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ELECTED HEAD OF RULING PARTY

OW261900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 26 January (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak was elected head of the ruling National Democratic Party at an extraordinary session here today. The post was formerly held by slain President Anwar al-Sadat.

Speaking at the meeting, Mubarak said Egypt is an Arab-African country. "Our strategic interests are tied in the first place in the Arab, Islamic and African sphere," he said, adding: "But this does not preclude establishing a close cooperation with European and American countries and others."

Mubarak said Egypt should identify itself with third-world countries. He also said that Egypt belongs to the non-aligned group, a choice compatible with Egypt's political conviction and national interests.

Mubarak said Egypt deals with any country that respect Egypt's sovereignty and independence, its right to choose its course and its philosophy of non-alignment. He also expressed support for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle and right to self-determination and free choice.

On domestic issues, Mubarak appealed to Egyptians to discard personal interests and face challenges. He called on those both in the government and in the opposition parties to stand together.

Mubarak pointed out that among all issues facing Egypt, the most important is the development of its economy. He said: "The time has come to make an objective evaluation of the economic policy and the result of the policy we have applied so far to find the optimum method for the present and the future."

Mubarak said he would not give extravagant promises but will strive to strengthen the Egyptian confidence.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S KIM IL REFUTES ROK 'UNIFICATION PROPOSAL'

OW261516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 January (XINHUA)--The so-called "unification proposal" put forward by the South Korean authorities recently cannot be considered as a proposal of any positive significance. This is said here today by Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a talk on the issue of national reunification.

South Korea's "proposal for general elections" is nothing but a formality of politics which ignores the actual reality of this country, Kim Il said. The South Korean proposal to form a "consultative council for national unification" cannot but be regarded merely as an empty talk under the reality of brutal suppression in South Korea. The "agreement on basic relations between north and south" is aimed to deepen the gap between the north and the south, keep the status quo of the two sides, leaving the country separated into "two countries" and "two nations" for ever, Kim Il added.

Kim Il declared that "if they truly want to correctly solve the problem of reunification, they must not quote the elementary scheme of politics nor follow other's example, but proceed from the reality of our country, that is, start with removing the main obstacles to reunification actually existing in our country."

To this end, he said, as a step of the first stage of reunification, U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, democratization be carried out there and the anti-communist confrontation policy be brought to an end.

In addition, he went on, the present rulers of South Korea must give up their "two Koreas" policy and apologize to the nation for their crimes in massacring fellow countrymen, release political prisoners and give full political freedom to all those whose political activities are banned.

If these obstacles are removed by the South Korean side, the DPRK side is ready to meet the south side even tomorrow, Kim Il declared.

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS JAPAN-USSR WORKING-LEVEL TALKS

OW231532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 23 January (XINHUA)--The second working-level talks between Japan and the Soviet Union were held in Moscow from 20 to 22 January, with the two sides standing wide apart on some international issues and the question of northern territories. The first talks were held in Tokyo in May, 1979, the second was suspended after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan until last September when foreign ministers of the two countries, meeting in New York, decided to resume the talks in January, 1982.

In the 3-day talks, the Japanese representative, Vice-Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, conferred with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko took the initiative to meet with Yanagiya.

The two sides began the discussions with an exchange of views on international problems. The Japanese side attributed the troubles in different parts of the world to the Soviet military buildup and other actions. It said that Soviet Union's military maneuvers around Japan and its increased military presence on Japan's four northern islands had multiplied Japanese people's worry about their country's security.

The Soviet side accused Japan of stepping up its military cooperation with the United States. It warned Japan not to develop its relations with the United States at the expense of the relations with the Soviet Union.

In a verbal confrontation on the problem of the northern territories, Yanagiya put forward the following three points:

--The Soviet side should return to its previous stand as expressed in the 1973 joint statement acknowledging that the territorial dispute remains unresolved;

--Soviet troops evacuate the northern islands without delay;

--A Japan-USSR peace treaty be concluded after the settlement of the dispute.

The Soviet side reiterated that no territorial dispute existed between the two countries. It suggested the conclusion of a treaty of good-neighborhood and

cooperation, on which, it said, Japan-USSR relations should [be] based. Japan had rejected a Soviet proposal for such a treaty in 1978 as the proposal avoided any mention of the disputed islands.

The Japanese side advised the Soviet Government to exercise "self-restraint" over the Polish crisis. The Soviet side replied that it had "no intention to discuss with any other country on the question of Poland."

CSO: 4000/50

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND DENOUNCES U.S. FOR 'SOLIDARITY DAY' PLAN

OW251844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--The Polish Government Sunday denounced the U.S. Government for a planned "Solidarity Day" and an international television documentary on Poland, the Polish News Agency PAP and radio Warsaw reported.

A Polish Government spokesman said in a statement that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had "personally initiated and accepted the idea" of proclaiming 30 January a "Day of Solidarity with the Polish Nation."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig helped organize the program to be broadcast worldwide 31 January.

"Never before has a government of any country directly concerned itself with staging such kind of propaganda show against another country," the spokesman said. "This fact is unprecedented, all the more so since it bears the features of a propaganda aggression against Poland."

He went on to say: "The undertakings by the U.S.-Administration constitute another symptom of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland--they violate generally approved and practiced principles of international co-existence, are against the UN Charter and the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, both legally valid documents signed by American presidents."

The spokesman accused the U.S. administration of trying to arouse "anti-communist emotions and psychosis in West European societies." This is aimed at doing away with "attitudes conducive to co-existence in Europe and at getting support for the American policy of intensified armament," he said.

He concluded by saying that the U.S. administration "will neither fulfill their presently planned aim, nor will they cause permanent harm to the international co-existence of states and nations."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HAIG, GROMYKO END TALKS ON STRATEGIC ARMS

OW270746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 CMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 26 January (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko discussed a number of subjects for nearly 8 hours here today but failed to reach any agreement on major questions.

Haig told a press conference at the end of the talks this evening that they discussed the current situation in Poland despite Gromyko's reluctance, because, as Haig put it, "The situation in Poland cast long, dark shadows over the full range of East-West relations, including strategic arms talks."

On the question of the talks on strategic arms reduction (START), formerly known as "SALT," Haig made it clear the date of the talks was still left open because of the "political backdrop."

But, the United States "will be prepared to initiate (such talks) when conditions permit," he added.

Referring to the ongoing U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, he said that during today's talks, he reaffirmed the U.S. "zero level" proposal, which had been earlier rejected by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to West Germany. But, he added he believed agreement on this issue could be reached, although there were still many differences and obstacles to overcome.

Haig said that he and Gromyko did not discuss the possibility of a Reagan-Brezhnev summit, which is apparently considered as ill-timed under the current intensified international situation.

He said that they also had an extensive and detailed discussions on "the continued deterioration of the situation in Afghanistan," the Soviet violations of human rights, the level of Soviet arms shipment to Cuba, Cuban activity in Central America and Africa.

The talks, unexpectedly prolonged twice in the two sessions, was termed by Haig as "far-ranging" and "very sober." "I do not think the purpose of the talks was to improve U.S.-Soviet or East-West relations. Quite the contrary," he declared.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HAIG ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS WITH GROMYKO

OW251336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko would focus on the current situation in Poland.

Reports from Geneva, quoted him as saying that a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was "unlikely in the near future."

Haig made the remarks upon his arrival in Geneva Sunday night to meet Gromyko on 26 January.

The forthcoming Haig-Gromyko meeting is the first held by top-ranking U.S. and Soviet officials after the martial law was imposed on Poland 13 December. The last Haig-Gromyko meeting took place at the United Nations last September.

At their meeting tomorrow, the two top diplomats are expected to fix an exact date for the talks on strategic nuclear arms reduction.

At the Geneva airport, Haig declared emphatically: "The entire Western World is of one mind with respect to the situation in Poland today and the responsibility of the Soviet Union for events which are occurring." American officials accompanying Haig said that Haig would impress Gromyko with the feelings of "indignation" the United States and its Western allies feel at the "military crackdown" in Poland.

Haig told the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT yesterday that the opening of the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union still depends on the developments in Poland. He added that the climate between Washington and Moscow has been badly disturbed by the current situation in Poland.

Haig said he believed that the Polish crisis had undermined the possibilities of the holding of an early meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. VETO OF UN ISRAEL SANCTIONS

OW230848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 23 Jan 82

["Erroneous Policy--PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 January (XINHUA)--The U.S. veto of a UN Security Council resolution invoking sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights indicated once again that the Reagan Administration insisted on its policy of tilting towards Israel, a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary said today.

Entitled "Erroneous Policy," the commentary recalled Washington's moves following the Begin Government's announcement about the annexation of the Golan Heights, including voting in favour of a Security Council resolution declaring the annexation null and void and suspension of the agreement on strategic cooperation with Israel.

However, the commentary noted, while taking these measures, Washington lost no time in placating Israel to show its reluctance to change its policy towards the latter.

The commentary said the United States achieved little progress in its endeavour to establish strategic relations with the Middle East countries to check the Soviet thrust in the Gulf region. The crux of the matter, it pointed out, lies in the fact that it refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and continues to tilt towards the Begin authorities, in total disregard of the reality in the region. This could not but abet Israeli expansionism and increase the Arab countries' suspicion and wariness. As long as it sticks to this policy it will become even more isolated in the Middle East, the commentary said.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES POLISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OW260450 Beijing XINHUA in English 0332 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 January (XINHUA)--"Provided no unforeseen circumstances arise and no illegal actions are taken, the martial law restrictions will be substantially limited or completely lifted by the end of next month," declared Polish Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski today.

General Jaruzelski, who is also chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation of Poland, was addressing the National Assembly which opened here this afternoon.

In his report to the Assembly on the domestic situation and the future policy of Poland, Jaruzelski stressed that an early lift of the state of siege depended on the circumstances, on the realization of preconditions ensuring the process of normal life and economic activities.

"This will come only when social stability is achieved and anarchism checked," he pointed out.

Jaruzelski believed that the running of Poland's Government administration had been improved considerably since the imposition of the martial law. He reiterated that Poland would continue "socialist reform" and expedite its economic restructuring. Poland could not return to the bad ways of handling state affairs as practised before August, 1980. He stressed that it was still a pressing matter for the Polish Government to act in line with the idea of dialogue, consultation and cooperation with all the patriotic forces.

Jaruzelski said that among the 6,309 persons interned after the martial law imposed 13 December, 1,760 have been since released and the remaining 4,549 are still kept in houses of detention at present, but more will be released. He said that detention is a temporarily preventive measure. Those detainees who abide by the regulations to engage in no activities against the socialist state and refuse to participate in such activities can return home and resume their work. Most of the released persons have conducted no unlawful activities, "but some persons are still opposing the country," he said, and "they will be severely dealt with."

Referring to the trade union problem, he said that it is necessary to have a political unity of the trade union movement on the basis of the constitution of the

People's Republic of Poland. "Trade unions must become what the laborers hope to be," he said. "Once the internal situation permits, the trade union movement, if it pledges not to be used as a tool by the political opposition, would continue its activities and there is no obstacle in this aspect."

He said that the government will respect the trade union's nature of independence and self-rule. Negotiations between the government and the "solidarity" trade union is under way and will proceed.

Talking about the relations between the government and the church, he said that the government would continue to have dialogues with the church and divergent opinions should not prevent the making of joint efforts to strengthen national sovereignty.

His statement lashed out at the economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the United States and other Western countries. The Western economic sanctions, he stressed, "are directed at the government of the People's Republic of Poland. We will not be put on the dock by self-appointed tribunals." "Poland always adheres to the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and we are entitled to expect others to follow the same principle," he said.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH OPPOSITION VOICED AGAINST USSR GAS DEAL

06260122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 25 January (XINHUA)--Leaders of some opposition parties in France have criticized the government for concluding a contract with the Soviet Union to import natural gas from the latter.

Jacques Chirac, president of "Rassemblement Pour la Republique" (RPR), said at the party's third National Congress held in Toulouse yesterday that "the signing of the gas supply contract will put us, for an important part of our energy needs, at the mercy of the Soviet Union in the future."

(Bernard Stasi), acting president of "Centre des Democraties Sociaux" and political bureau member of "Union Pour la Democratie Francaise," said on 23 January: "With the foreign exchanges it will earn through the export of natural gas, the Soviet Union will tighten its control over the peoples it oppresses." To conclude the contract "has the risk of making France enter the road of Finlandization," he noted.

Jacques Chereque, deputy secretary general of "Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail," said yesterday that in the current situation, the conclusion of this contract is "inopportune." "Without any doubt, this operation will weaken the bearing of the reaction of the French Government and its European partners in face of the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," he added.

The French paper LE MONDE said in a commentary: The conclusion of this contract is undeniably a victory for the Soviet Union which has been fearful that France would reduce its natural gas imports from the Soviet Union in protest against the developments in Poland.

The paper LE MATIN said in an article today that the conclusion of this contract brought to light the contradictions in France's foreign policy.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JOINT USSR-CSSR-HUNGARY EXERCISES--Prague, 25 January (XINHUA)--25,000 ground and air forces of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary opened 6-day military exercises in western Czechoslovakia today, the State News Agency CTK reported. The maneuvers, codenamed "Friendship 82," involved Hungarian troops for the first time. Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw pact, arrived here today to review the extensive military maneuvers. The maneuvers are being held in the area of Litomerice, Liberec, Prague, Plzen and Karlovy Vary. "The aim of the exercises is to train coordination between commanders and units of the allied armies in winter conditions," CTK said. [Text] [OW260256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 26 Jan 82]

JOURNALISTS CALL FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION--Helsinki, 25 January (XINHUA)--The Preparatory Committee of the World Conference of Journalists for the Reunification of Korea issued a press release today, saying "in the Korea peninsula today huge armed forces are confronted with military demarcation line in between, thus aggravating tension in the country." "Maintaining peace in Korea is a great concern not only for the people of Asia but also people in other parts of the world," the press release added. It went on to say that "the division of Korea is the permanent source that threatens peace in the country. Reunification of the country is the way for removing the danger of war in Korea and maintain durable peace in this country. The most reasonable way for Korea's reunification," it said, "is to found the democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, neutral and peace-loving, through the founding of a confederal government with equal participation of the north and south of Korea and under which they exercise regional autonomy, leaving the present political systems of the north and the south as they are." The World Conference of Journalists for the reunification of Korea is scheduled to be held in Helsinki on 30-31 January 1982. [Text] [OW260806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Jan 82]

GROWING USSR MILITARY STRENGTH--Tokyo, 26 January (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Union is likely to pursue actively a foreign policy backed by military strength so as to maintain its superpower position, though it faces serious economic difficulties now," says a report of the International Research Institute of Japan submitted to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday. According to local reports today, the report, prepared by the non-governmental organization at the request of Suzuki last August, says that Western countries have to adopt a comprehensive political and economic policy to counter the Soviet move. Japan should also make efforts to strengthen its defense capability, it adds. The report points out that the Soviet Union is nearly matching the United States which used to occupy a dominant position in

nuclear arms, because it has been striving to beef up its military forces in the last decade or so. However, the Soviet Union has expanded its military forces at the expense of economic development, with its economy falling into dire straits, the report adds. [Text] [OW260808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 26 Jan 82]

GROMYKO REFUSES TO DISCUSS POLAND--Geneva, 25 January (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko told the press here today that he had no intention to discuss the situation in Poland with the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Upon his arrival here this afternoon for 1-day talks with his American counterpart, Gromyko said what happened in Poland is that country's own affair. He, however, said he is ready to discuss with Haig all questions that concern Soviet-American relations and all international issues of mutual interest. He made it clear that there is no fixed agenda for the talks tomorrow. Speaking at the Geneva airport last night, Haig said that his talks with Gromyko would focus on the current situation in Poland. He told the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT yesterday that opening of the strategic arms limitation talks, formerly known as "SALT" and now called "START," with the Soviet Union depends on the developments in Poland. [Text] [OW251848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 25 Jan 82]

POLISH PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY ENDS--Warsaw, 26 January (XINHUA)--"The introduction of martial law was a necessity, the lesser evil than confrontation with bloodshed," said a resolution adopted by the 2-day Polish Parliamentary Assembly which ended here today. The resolution called on the political and social forces and the Polish citizens to uphold the proposal for solving the Polish problem through people's negotiations. The assembly endorsed the decrees of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic on martial law proclaimed on 13 December 1981. It unanimously approved a new teachers' charter providing better working and living conditions for teachers. It also approved the deferment of the implementation of structural reforms in the existing national education system in Poland. Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski announced at the assembly today that Polish Maritime Economy Minister Stanislaw Bejger was succeeded by Jerzy Korzonek, and Science Minister Jerzy Nawrocki by Benon Miskiewicz, rector of the Poznan University. [Text] [OW270738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 27 Jan 82]

EGYPT'S TIES WITH USSR, U.S.--Cairo, 26 January (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the possible improvement of ties with Moscow would not affect Egypt's relations with the United States, according to MENA today. In a statement to THE TIMES, 'Ali said that Egypt's relations with the United States are very close and "There is no intention of modifying them." "We will make them better," he added. Cairo press reported yesterday that Egypt would seek assistance of 66 Soviet experts which she needs in the different fields of industrialization. 'Ali told THE TIMES that Soviet technicians would return to Egypt only for a specific period to install equipment that had been contracted for before they were expelled. [Text] [OW270312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 27 Jan 82]

USSR DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE INEVITABLE--Beijing, 26 January (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said in a recent interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL that the return of the Soviet ambassador to Cairo and the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow is inevitable and full diplomatic relations someday will be restored between the two countries. Referring to the Soviet participation in solving the

Middle East situation. Mubarak was quoted as saying that he did not see a role for the Soviets to play at present to help solve the Middle East situation. "Egypt is not worried by Washington's desire to establish strategic cooperation with its friends in the Middle East to contain the Soviet influence," he said. Egypt's friendly relations with the United States and many other countries "do not prevent Egypt from remaining a non-aligned nation." Mubarak said that his country's participation in the recent joint military maneuvers with U.S. forces did not amount to a threat to any country. In September 1981 the Egyptian cabinet decided to expel the Soviet ambassador and six other diplomats in the embassy, declared them "persona non grata" and asked them to leave Egypt within 48 hours. Meanwhile, another report said that Egyptian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in Cairo Sunday that a group of 66 Soviet technicians were returning to Egypt to work on the high dam at Aswan and several iron and steel plants. [Text] [OW261708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 26 Jan 82]

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PARTY AND STATE

'BAN YUE TAN' ON MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1981

OW230152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Issue No 2 of BAN YUE TAN scheduled to be published on 25 January 1982 carries part I of "Five Major Achievements Accomplished by Various Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in 1981." In this regard, the journal has attached an editor's note that reads:

Early this year, we invited various XINHUA branches in the country to select five major achievements accomplished by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the fields of industry, agriculture, communications, finance and trade, capital construction, science and education and sports in 1981 (achievements on the political and ideological front are not included). Starting with this issue, we will publish their reports in two parts according to the order of the reports sent to us. The 100 or so achievements we have listed here can hardly be an all-round description of our motherland's magnificent construction. However, from these reports we can feel the pulse of our socialist motherland and we can hear the footsteps of the people of all nationalities that are forging ahead toward the four modernizations.

The current issue of BAN YUE TAN gives an account of five major achievements accomplished by 15 provinces and municipalities. Follows is the text of the report:

Beijing

1. Beijing's total value of light industrial output was 14.3 percent higher than 1980, and more than 20,000 varieties of new products of new designs and color were put into production last year. It was a milestone year in which the capital's light industry developed at a relatively high speed. Output of many consumer goods increased by a great margin.
2. More housing units were built in 1981 than in any other year since the founding of the country. Approximately 70,000 housing units with a total floor space of more than 3.9 million square meters were completed throughout the municipality.
3. More jobs were created last year than in any other in the past decade because many job opportunities were created by the state- and collective-run enterprises as well as by individually-run businesses and more than 4,600 commercial and service points were established.

4. New accomplishments were achieved in afforesting the capital. A total of 800,000 trees, 25 percent more than the previous year, and 650,000 square meters of sod was planted in the urban areas. The environment of Qiansanmen and other newly developed housing areas was further beautified as 180 mu of land in the vicinity was landscaped. Moreover, 450,000 mu of barren hills in the suburb were afforested.

5. Over 600 scientific and technological accomplishments were achieved by scientific and technical personnel in the agricultural, light industrial, textile, energy, electronics, meter and gauge, environmental protection, urban construction, and medical and health spheres. Salient economic results were achieved in applying and popularizing certain scientific and technological accomplishments.

Shanghai

1. The municipality's total value of industrial output reached 64.8 billion yuan, which was the highest in the country and 1.98 billion yuan higher than 1980, the previous peak year.

2. A new record was set in foreign trade. Total export reached \$2.8 billion, or 16.7 percent higher than the previous year.

3. Shanghai signed more than 100 economic cooperation projects with 26 provinces and municipalities. In addition to investment, Shanghai also shared its advanced technology and administrative experience with other parts of the country, whose support also enhanced Shanghai's economic development.

4. The first stage projects of Shanghai harbor's Shiliupu passenger transport station, China's first modernized maritime passenger transport center, was completed and turned over for use. The newly built passenger transport building is the country's largest.

5. After 13 years of hard work, Chinese scientific workers in Shanghai successfully synthetized--through artificial means--the world's first yeast alanine transfer ribonucleic acid, which has biological vitality. This shows that China is still a world leader in the research of artificially synthetized macromolecules.

Shandong

1. The joining of the Huang He highway bridge at Jinan was victoriously completed. The main section of this prestressed concrete stayed-cable bridge has five arches. The largest one, which spans 220 meters, is also the largest of similar bridges in the country.

2. Construction of Yangzhou mining district's Xinglongzhuang coal mine, the first super large modern coal mine designed and constructed by our country and a mine capable of producing 3 million dun of coal annually, was completed. The mine was formally put into production.

3. Shandong Medical College's affiliated hospital successfully conducted an experiment in shaping a silastic throat for patients who had a cancerous throat removed. Specialists concerned maintain that this is a new research accomplishment of international standard.

4. The province's total cotton output exceeded 13 million dan, surpassing the total cotton output from 1976 to 1979.

5. Total revenue from diversified economy reached 12.5 billion yuan. This was 19 percent higher than 1980, which in turn topped 1979 by 22 percent.

Zhejiang

1. In the course of economic readjustment, the province's total value of industrial output reached 21.6 billion yuan, topping the previous year by 13.5 percent. The extent of increase was one of the highest in the country.

2. The extent of increase in financial revenue was among the best in the country, reaching 3.4 billion yuan, overfulfilling the target by 5.7 percent and topping the previous year by 10.3 percent.

3. A new record was set in the amount of revenue derived from the province's diversified economy (revenues derived from the commune- and brigade-operated enterprises not included). It was estimated that the amount would exceed 5.3 billion yuan. New records were also set in the output of tea leaves, silk cocoons, citrus fruits, fresh water fish and rapeseed.

4. The expansion project of the Hangzhou Steam Turbine Plant was completed and put into operation. The imported foreign technology and equipment used in this project were of the advanced international standards of the 1970's. The project is one of the largest construction projects in Zhejiang since the founding of the country.

5. The project of diverting water from the Qiantang Jiang into the West Lake was completed. Since its completion and operation in March last year, it has diverted 8 million dun of water from the river into the lake. This has effectively regulated that lake's water capacity and purified the lake water.

Xizang

1. Animal husbandry continued to develop despite serious natural calamities. Total increase of livestock exceeded 15 percent and the value of major livestock products topped the previous year by 13.8 percent.

2. Total grain output reached 950 million jin in 1981, which was the fourth bumper year since its liberation.

3. The average per capita income of the region's peasants and herdsman was 200 yuan (income from household sideline occupations included), topping the previous year by more than 20 yuan and setting a new record.

4. The industrial production plan was overfulfilled. Output value of nationality handicraft reached 10 million yuan, topping that of the previous year by as much as 66 percent.

6. The 3,000-kilowatt generator of the Yangbajing Geothermal Energy Experimental Power Station--China's largest generator utilizing geothermal energy--was incorporated with the existing power network to generate electricity. At the same time, the first 110,000-volt super high voltage power transmission cable was installed on the "roof of the world." The cable is 89 kilometers long and it links the Yangbajing Geothermal Energy Experimental Power Station with Lhasa.

Xinjiang

1. The 476-kilometer Nanjiang [southern Xinjiang] railway, the first railway passing through the Tianshan mountains. Began to handle passenger and freight transport on a tentative basis, thus facilitating communications between southern and northern Xinjiang, which are separated by Mount Tianshan.
2. After 7 years of hard work, construction of the 560-kilometer long Tianshan highway, which runs through the Tianshan mountain range, was basically completed. Compared with other highways cutting across the Tianshan mountain range, this highway was the most difficult to build.
3. Xinjiang's agricultural and reclamation units have put an end to their deficit situation, which had lasted for more than a decade. They made a profit of some 20 million yuan last year.
4. The inspection team that was organized by Martyr Peng Jiamu scored significant achievements in botany, zoology, pedology, chemistry, history and geography.
5. Farm reclamation departments in Xinjiang achieved significant results in increasing production after they promoted the use of thin plastic sheets to cover growing cotton. The average per-mu yield of ginned cotton reached 160 jin, nearly doubling that of cotton grown on open ground.

Jilin

1. There was an overall bumper harvest in agriculture. The total grain output reached 18.34 billion jin and that of oil-bearing crops 650 million jin, registering increases of 7 and 23 percent respectively as compared with those in 1980, which was also a year of good harvest. Both figures broke past records.
2. Lishu County, a major base area for marketable grain sold 860 million jin of marketable grain to the state in 1981 with each person in the county selling more than 1,400 jin to the state. It was one of the counties in the country in which each person sold the largest amount of grain crops to the state.
3. The Jilin Chemical Industrial Company scored apparently better economic results by vigorously consolidating itself. The company fulfilled its state plans 34 days ahead of schedule and overfulfilled its plans for profits by 33.1 percent.
4. The Jilin Finance and Trade Institute succeeded in studying the technology in producing botanic protein from soybeans to make a meat-substitute and in manufacturing the production equipment. Such equipment has been used by more than 100 factories in the country in producing delicious but low-priced nutritious food for the people.
5. The province registered a high output of ginseng, pilose antler and mink--the "three precious commodities in Jilin" that are famous at home and abroad. The amount of ginseng and pilose antlers procured in 1981 was increased by 40 and 4 percent respectively as compared with 1980, a record year in history. The amount of mink procured was also increased.

Anhui

1. The entire province witnessed an overall bumper harvest in agriculture. The total output of grain, edible oil, tea, jute and cured tobacco, the number of large livestock raised and the commune members' average income and savings broke the highest records in history.
2. An important main railway in East China--the Anhui-Jiangxi Railway--was open to traffic.
3. Significant achievements were made in building the Huainan and Huaibei coal mining base areas. The Liuqiao coal mine with a designed capacity of producing 600,000 dun of coal per year was commissioned. The Luling Coal Dressing Plant, which can dress 1.8 million dun of coal per year, was completed and a test run of its machinery was made. Another 200,000 kw generator set was commissioned at the Kangkuo power station in the Huaibei Electric Power Plant.
4. The total value of the goods directly exported in 1981 reached \$86 million, marking an increase of 115 percent as compared with 1980 and an increase of 350 percent as compared with 1979.
5. The China University of Science and Technology basically completed the physical design and the study in the manufacture of major parts for a complete synchronous radiation device. This device is a type of accelerator. Its photoradiation can be used in studying many subjects and utilized by many departments in the field of national economy.

Sichuan

1. Hit by one of the worst floods in 100 years, Sichuan still increased its total agricultural output in 1981 by 3 percent as compared with 1980, a record year. Its grain output was increased by 600 million jin and rapeseed output increased by more than 260 million jin.
2. In 1981, a total of 32.5 million hogs were available on the market, and 19 million hogs were sold to the state. At the end of 1981, the number of hogs in sties reached 51.65 million. All these figures were among the best in the whole country.
3. China's first reactor for high flux engineering experiments was completed in Sichuan. It was operating smoothly and becoming an important means for the development of China's atomic energy industry.
4. China's first large telpher for passengers was built over the Jialing River in Chongqing. This telepher is capable of transporting 1,300 passengers per hour.
5. Chengdu built China's largest swimming pool with the most advanced facilities. The 1981 Chengdu International Invitational Swimming and Water Polo Tournament of Friendship was held there last October.

Henan

1. Henan reaped an overall bumper harvest. The total output of grain, oil-bearing crops, cured tobacco, tea and fruits, the commune members' average income and the average per capita food grain exceeded the highest level in history. The 14 counties in the province--known as poor counties for many years--removed their labels as poor counties.
2. The first stage of the project in building the No 8 colliery of the Pingdingshan Mining Bureau--Henan's largest colliery with an annual production capacity of 3 million dun of raw coal--was completed and commissioned. This colliery was able to turn out 1.2 million dun of coal per year when the first stage of its construction project was completed.
3. The 500,000 volt super high tension electric transformation network from Henan's Pingdingshan to Hubei's Wuchang was completed and went into operation. It is an electric power transmission and transformation engineering project in China with the highest voltage and largest electric power transmission capacity.
4. In the 42d World Skeet Shooting Tournament held in Argentina, the Chinese women's team consisting of three contentants from Henan including Wu Lanying and others won the group championship in dual direction skeet shooting. In another contest, Wu Lanying and Feng Meimei separately broke the world records of women's dual direction skeet shooting.
5. Liu Yingxiang, a famous wheat expert in China and vice chairman of the Henan Provincial Agricultural Commission, was invited to visit the United States to deliver an academic report on wheat at an international conference. His report was given great attention and praised by the deputies attending the conference.

Ningxia

1. The autonomous region reaped an overall good harvest in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. The total grain output reached 2.45 billion jin creating the highest record in history.
2. Ningxia's first fine woolen weaving mill--the Yinchuan No 2 woolen textile mill was completed and went into trial production. This mill was able to turn out 1.2 million meters of fine woolen textiles per year. It not only satisfies the needs of the people in Ningxia, but also supplies the fraternal provinces and autonomous regions and exports its products.
3. The amount of "taixi" coal, a high-quality anthracite from the famous Juqingou colliery, that was exported reached 157,000 dun, marking an increase of 60 percent as compared with that in 1980.
4. In the whole autonomous region, 103 scientific research achievements were cited by the regional people's government.
5. The autonomous region helped counties and communes run 72 middle and primary schools for students of Hui nationality with room and boarding facilities. Room and board expenses as well as tuition for the enrolled students of Hui nationality were paid by the state.

Yunnan

1. The people in Yunnan Province reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production last year. The output of food grains, oil-bearing crops, flue-cured tobacco, sugarcane, tea and rubber and the number of pigs, goats and other major livestock raised in the province all set the highest records in history. The weather and topography in the various localities of the province are quite different. However, the people increased production of grain and other crops in both mountainous and plains areas. It was a rare success in the history of the province.
2. Yunnan is called the "kingdom of nonferrous metals." The total output of tin, copper, aluminum, zinc and six other metals for the first time exceeded 100,000 dun, compared with 109,100 dun last year.
3. Our country's highest television relay station--the Cangshan Relay Station in Dali, which is over 4,000 meters above sea level--started operation at the end of last year. The people of more than 10 different nationalities in Dali, Baoshan and four other prefectures and autonomous prefectures can now see television programs of the Central and Yunnan Stations.
4. Forty middle and primary boarding schools for people of minority nationalities were set up in the province. Those schools admitted more than 6,000 students of minority people.
5. New tin mining points were discovered in 11 counties of the province. Some of those places have rich deposits rarely found in our country.

Shaanxi

1. Although the province was hit by serious floods, which were rare in the history of the province, the total grain output of the province still reached approximately 15 billion jin, close to the level of 1980. The total value of agricultural production increased by 3 percent as compared with the previous year.
2. The Shaanxi Color Kinescope Plant--China's first color kinescope joint enterprise--was, in the main, completed. Its annual production capacity is 960,000 pieces and the plant has already been put into operation for limited production.
3. The total output of edible oil reached 3.3 million dan, an increase of 50 percent over the previous year. The province is now self-sufficient in edible oil.
4. The masses of the province afforested more than 4.94 million mu of land, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year and an all-time record.
5. The total number of goats for milk purposes reached 740,000 and 6,000 dun of goat milk powder were produced last year, becoming the leader in the whole country.

Hubei

1. Gezhouba--the No 1 dam of the 10,000-Li Changjiang--first phase engineering project achieved a decisive victory last year. The shipping locks, navigation channel and electric power generating unit were all completed at the Gezhouba Dam. It withstood the largest flood crest since the founding of new China. Its economic results are being developed.
2. The total value of industrial output decreased by a big margin in 1980 but it increased by 9.8 percent last year. The province also overfulfilled the state plan profits.
3. Jingzhou Prefecture--an important commercial grain producing area of our country--was hit by serious floods in 1980 and grain output was drastically reduced in that year. In 1981, the masses reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural and sideline production and the average cash income of commune members from collectives and family side-occupation reached 180 yuan, setting an all-time record.
4. The 1.7-meter steel rolling project of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company was completed and put into operation after inspection by the state last year. It is the largest modern project completed in our country with advanced technology imported from foreign countries. It is capable of producing more than 3 million dun of steel material including thin steel plates.
5. "The most dangerous section of the 10,000-Li Changjiang is in Jingzhou." The second exceptionally big flood crest since the founding of new China passed Jingzhou in July last year. Owing to the constant reinforcement of dikes during the past 32 years and protection by more than 300,000 militiamen last year, the Jingzhou main dikes successfully withstood the test.

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PARTY AND STATE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' ON LIU SHAOQI'S WORKS

HK221252 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Sun Ruiyuan [1327 3843 7687]: "Seek Truth From Facts in the Same Way as Comrade Liu Shaoqi Did--Some Understanding From Studying Vol 1 of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"]

[Text] In whatever we do we must proceed from reality and seek truth from facts--this was Comrade Liu Shaoqi's consistent stand. This stand was vividly manifested in Comrade Liu Shaoqi's actual practice and is recorded in the publication "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi."

In Everything, Proceed From Reality

During the course of the second civil war, our party frequently committed errors of leftist adventurism. One important reason for these errors was the subjectivism in the leadership's ideology and the failure to objectively study the comparative strength of the enemy and ourselves. At that time, the Kuomintang's rule over the country was still rather strong and white terror was still very serious. Unfortunately, our party's principal leaders were blind to the facts and always considered the enemy as weak and powerless, and as "profoundly unstable" and "extremely sacred." Big cities like Shanghai and Tianjin were places where the power of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionary clique were mainly concentrated but our leaders naively thought that these cities would soon fall into the hands of the people. Based on this idealistic conception, they forced the party members and activists to engage in headlong conflict with the enemy and frequently issued orders for, and organized strikes by, workers, students, and shopkeepers. They even organized armed riots. As a rule, on commemorative days they would issue manifestos, distribute pamphlets, publish special bulletins or organize demonstrations and chant slogans. There were even occasions when, without the support of the masses and with only a handful of cadres taking part, they would still go into the streets and stage wild demonstrations. The result was that a large number of party members and activists were arrested and slaughtered by the Kuomintang and the party structure was destroyed.

In contrast with the subjective actions of this nature, Comrade Liu Shaoqi firmly demanded that party work be built on the basis of dialectical materialism, and that everything must proceed from reality. In his "talks with comrades of the Central Women's Committee," he said: "A guiding policy, of any kind, must seek truth from

facts. We must start from analyzing the concrete condition and only in this way can a correct policy and directive be formulated." He emphatically pointed out that in order to make party work conform to reality, we should go deep into the masses to investigate and to study, achieve a comprehensive understanding of the sentiments and wishes of the masses, and grasp the real conditions. In the article "On Changes in Slogans," he wrote: We must go into the masses to understand the life and feelings of different sections of the masses. We must not take the special views of the moment of only a section of the masses or a few representative person-ages as expressing the wishes and sentiments of the masses as a whole. Far less should we rely solely on our own imagination and forthwith make a decision on a problem. Many of our errors may for the greater part be ascribed to a failure to make a thorough and correct investigation and estimate of the real situation. For this reason, we should study with care the situation on all sides and make a realistic analysis of the subjective and objective conditions of the revolution and derive there from a rule for action.

In the Spring of 1936, Comrade Liu Shaoqi proceeded from northern Shaanxi to Tianjin to assume the post of secretary of the North China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and to lead the party's underground work in north China. During this period, he criticized the past errors of subjectivism and adventurism in work in the white areas. Starting from the standpoint that the enemy was strong and we were weak and that the white terror was overwhelming, he put forth the work policy calling for temporarily avoiding a decisive battle with the enemy, storing up strength, making good use of the enemy's internal contradictions, correctly handling the relations between work in the open and work of a secretive nature, striving for allies, uniting the masses and engaging in preparations for a decisive battle with the enemy. Actual practice has shown that this guiding policy built on the foundation of materialism has entirely correct.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi arrived at the North China Bureau shortly after the 9 December movement. This movement was credited with rather great successes under the party's leadership but also was marked by certain "leftist" errors. In early 1936, the Kuomintang traitorous government arrested a large number of patriotic students. Guoqing, a middle school student 18 years old, died a horrible death in prison. In March, the Beiping Students' Union decided to stage a strike of unlimited duration. A small minority of progressive elements rejected the proposal by the school authorities to seek compensation from the government and to hold a legitimate memorial and burial service for Guoqing. Instead, they made secret preparations and eventually broke through the walls of the school compound, rushing into the street and carrying Guoqing's casket in a protest demonstration. The result was that they were cruelly suppressed by the reactionaries. After his arrival at the North China Bureau, Comrade Liu Shaoqi helped the underground party headquarters to summarize past experiences and lessons and to rectify the "leftist" errors. He pointed out: The memorial activities for Guoqing could have been carried out in a perfectly legal manner. But a small group of progressive elements took the risk of launching an attack on the enemy, which was what the enemy had hoped for. He helped the Beiping Students' Union to change the erroneous actions of calling a students' strike of unlimited duration and of forcing unwilling students to take part. He united the students and formed a Students' National Salvation Association, in this way greatly solidifying the foundation of the students' mass organizations. In December 1936, several demonstrations were held to protest against the Kuomintang's

arrest of the "seven gentlemen" patriots headed by Shen Jenru. These demonstration parades reaped good results because they were held in conformity with the actual conditions of the time and chanted very appropriate slogans and because they had the cooperation and support of various classes of people and had a very strong popular foundation. Even the Kuomintang mayor of Beiping Municipality was obliged to publicly express his anti-Japanese sentiments to the forces on parade.

In advocating and acting in this manner, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was naturally opposed by elements who still lingered in the realm of "leftist" errors. But history is the best judge. It proved that Comrade Liu Shaoqi was entirely correct. Today, we are engaged in the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. This is an enormous and difficult task and marks a great beginning. We should follow Comrade Liu Shaoqi by proceeding from reality in everything and also follow his spirit of seeking truth from facts. We must build our work on a foundation of dialectical materialism.

We Must Be Good in Adjusting to Changes in the Situation

In his "Report on Experiences of 6 Years' Work in North China and Central China." Comrade Liu Shaoqi wrote: "When the development of the objective conditions is not favorable to our advance forward, we must be good at waiting and not rashly advance forward. If at this time we do not wait patiently, then we shall be committing an error. On the other hand, if the development of the objective conditions is like an incoming tide, a high tide, and is favorable to our advance forward, then we must not wait any longer but must boldly advance forward, otherwise we shall also be committing an error." Here, the pivotal point is whether or not we can discern changes in the situation and appropriately change and adjust our thoughts and actions to the changed situation. If we can do this, then our work is bound to succeed. On this problem, Comrade Liu Shaoqi is a model we can learn from.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi assumed his duties at the North China Bureau after the Wayaobao meeting of the CCP Central Political Bureau. At that time, Japanese imperialism was on the rampage, attempting to swallow up all of China and the different classes of people in China faced the danger of becoming a conquered nation and people. Based on this objective condition, the Party Central Committee decided on the important policy of forming an anti-Japanese National United Front. Soon after, it forwarded a demand to the Kuomintang calling for "cessation of Civil War and taking a united resist-Japan stand." Comrade Liu Shaoqi was unequivocal in carrying out this policy of the Party Central Committee. He demanded a complete change in our party's work. After arriving in north China, he took stock of the situation of Japanese imperialism overrunning north China and of the endangered position of Beiping and Tianjin. He resolutely decided to abandon such previous slogans as the "armed protection of the Soviet Union" and replaced them with slogans such as "armed protection of Beiping and Tianjin and of north China." These slogans appropriately reflected the anti-Japanese demands of the masses and were warmly supported. At that time, among the people were some who advocated such slogans as "down with Song Zheyuan; down with the Hebei and Chaha Political Commission." However, Comrade Liu Shaoqi thought that although Song and his group had received support from Japanese imperialism, under the condition of the rising tide of the National Anti-Japanese Salvation Movement, they had appeared to have already and therefore there was a good chance of their turning to resisting Japan. Hence, he convinced the populace to put aside any slogans which would work against securing Song's cooperation and replaced them with other slogans calling for "support general Song Zheyuan in resisting Japan." The raising of slogans of this kind made

it possible for the people's patriotic movement to gain legal status. At the same time, the North China Bureau went ahead to propagate by various means the resist-Japan theme among the Kuomintang's 29th army corps and the 52d army corps. This work helped greatly in motivating these two army corps, and Song Zheyuan himself, to turn to resisting Japan.

Afterwards, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made a summary of these successful experiences in his "Report on Experiences of 6 Years' Work in North China and Central China." As a result of overcoming the errors of subjectivism and adventurism and putting the party's work on a firm foundation of dialectical materialism, the party organization in north China made enormous progress and attained much success in such spheres as politics, organization, and the united front. It was able to achieve for the party unprecedented success in the work in the white areas during the period of the civil war. Today, we are much enlightened by learning anew from Comrade Liu Shaoqi's relevant writings and by reviewing past history. At present, there are still certain comrades among us who, though perfectly aware that their own thinking, stand, views and writings are at variance with, and even opposed to, the people's demands, wishes and feelings, still adamantly resist rectification. They can see clearly that conditions have changed and history has advanced but they still persist in their past stand, their past way of doing things and past experiences. This is indeed what we generally call the ossification of the mind. This state must be rectified. In the construction of the socialist "four modernizations," new things have emerged continuously and new problems have kept cropping up. We must follow the example of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and make our thoughts conform with the progressive steps of times, adjust our actions to suit the changes and needs of the situation, and march boldly forward in the struggle for China's development.

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PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON LIU SHAOQI, MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK230332 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Shi Zhongquan [4258 0112 3123]: "Learn From Liu Shaoqi's Scientific Expositions on Mao Zedong Thought--Studying Volume 1 of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"]

[Text] Volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" has been published. During the democratic revolution, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist, wrote many works, deeply summed up experiences in the revolution of China and made remarkable contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong thought. His works on expounding and analyzing Mao Zedong thought are precious documents for the study of Mao Zedong thought.

From volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," we can see that although Comrade Liu Shaoqi was not the first one in our party to advance the concept of Mao Zedong thought, he was the first one to regard Comrade Mao Zedong's thought as an ideological system. In his report on the revision of the party constitution delivered to the Seventh Party Congress which is included in volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" under the title of "On the Party," he affirmed the historical position and role of Mao Zedong thought in the Chinese revolution on behalf of the whole party. He was the first one in our party to affirm so. This report is the first important party document expounding Mao Zedong thought. This report has also exerted great and profound influence on the history of our party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's scientific expositions and appraisal of Mao Zedong thought are still of important significance to our continued study of Mao Zedong thought in the current new historical period.

For over a century the Chinese people who are imbued with the revolutionary tradition have waged one great revolutionary struggle after another to resist imperialist and feudalist oppression. Comrade Shaoqi said: The great struggles waged by the Chinese people "inevitably gave rise to the creation of great theories of their own, thus showing that the Chinese people are not only capable of fighting but also that they have a modern scientific revolution theory." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 333) In many of his works including "On the Party," Comrade Liu Shaoqi penetratingly analyzed the historical inevitability of the birth of Mao Zedong thought which is the scientific theory for the modern revolution of China.

According to Comrade Shaoqi, the birth of Mao Zedong thought was primarily due to the CCP's success in combining the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, thus opening up victorious prospects for the Chinese revolution and accumulating a wealth of very special practical experience, prior to the founding of the CCP. The Chinese people advanced wave upon wave in waging heroic struggles more than 80 years ago from the Taiping heavenly kingdom led by Hong Xiuquan to the revolution of 1911 led by Sun Yat-sen. All these struggles resulted in a series of solemn and stirring melodies. Due to its political and economic weakness, due to its fear of the masses and due to the limitations imposed by its ideology and field of vision, the Chinese bourgeoisie not only could not lead the Chinese revolution to victory but also could not form a comprehensive and systematic scientific theory concerning the whole Chinese history and the Chinese revolution. (The Chinese bourgeoisie could at the most advance a revolutionary program and some democratic ideas.) Following the May 4th movement of 1919, the Chinese proletariat began to mount the political stage, thus opening up a new chapter of modern history. As the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat, the CCP has been a new type of proletarian revolutionary political party. The CCP began using the Marxist world outlook from its founding day to observe and study Chinese society and to direct Chinese revolutionary struggles. After waging protracted, arduous, tortuous and extremely complicated struggles, the CCP has brought about great changes in the face of the Chinese revolution. The arduousness of our party's revolutionary struggles is unprecedented in the history of the international proletarian revolution; the wealth of experience accumulated by the CCP is matchless among Communist Parties in countries such as ours. These things provided objective historical conditions for the birth of Mao Zedong thought. Comrade Shaoqi said: "Our party has 'scored many victories and suffered many setbacks'; 'it has travelled along various circuitous roads and stood rigorous tests in various fields. Therefore, it has steeled itself to become particularly strong and has gained particularly rich experience in all aspects of the revolutionary struggle.' Our party has 'witnessed more important incidents than any other Communist Party in the world,' and 'our party has accumulated rich experience of revolutionary struggles in various complicated forms, whether it be armed struggle or nonviolent struggle, civil war or national liberation war, public struggle or secret struggle, economic struggle or political struggle, and struggles outside the party or inside the party.'" (Ibid, pp. 290-291) These experiences were then summed up and generalized by Comrade Mao Zedong, thus bringing about a great development of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and producing the birth of Mao Zedong thought.

Second, our party has mustered advanced representatives of the most loyal and bravest and with the highest level of political consciousness among the Chinese Proletariat and working people. From the day these advanced representatives joined the revolutionary ranks, they have continuously summed up their experience in the Chinese revolution, explored ways to successfully carry out the Chinese revolution and provided a wealth of ideological data for the formation of Mao Zedong thought. At the same time, although Comrade Shaoqi did not clearly state that Mao Zedong thought was born through the collective struggle waged by the party and the people and did not say that "Mao Zedong thought is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese communists," many of his expositions contain these implications. He said: "The theory in regard to the Chinese revolution 'can only be created by the

representatives of the Chinese Proletariat, of whom the most outstanding and the greatest is Comrade Mao Zedong." He added: "A few comrades in our party and particularly comrades of the central authorities have reached a common understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the history of social development in China"; "the genuine Marxists in China comprise Comrade Mao Zedong and many other comrades who have rallied around him. The line they have pursued and struggled for throughout the past years, and their methods of work, are, in essence, the Bolshevism of China." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 333, p 220, and p 296) Furthermore, he said: Mao Zedong thought "is found in Comrade Mao Zedong's writings and in our party literature." (Ibid., p 335) This means that he did not regard the theory of the Chinese revolution as just a theory created by Comrade Mao Zedong alone. In fact, the process of turning Mao Zedong thought into the theory of the Chinese revolution was similar to the birth of Mao Zedong thought. Many outstanding leaders of our party have devoted themselves to the integration of the universal principle of Marxism-Leninism and the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. They have also expounded from all aspects issues concerning the basic theory of the Chinese revolution. Their theories and practices exerted influences on Comrade Mao Zedong and made great contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong thought.

Third, Comrade Shaoqi noted: The major subjective ground for the birth of Mao Zedong thought was that our party had words indistinct/

Comrade Mao Zedong

always stood in the forefront of the trends of the Chinese revolution. Prior to the year 1927, he was one of the organizers of the unprecedentedly great people's revolutionary movement; during the Agrarian revolution, he was the most outstanding founder and leader of the Red Base area and the Red Army; and during the war of resistance against Japan, he was the principal founder and leader of the liberated area, the eighth route army and the new fourth army. In terms of theory, Comrade Mao Zedong achieved a high degree of mastery of theory and had the great courage of his theory. He was also good at "combining the universal truth of Marxism--the highest ideology of mankind--with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He has raised the ideology of the Chinese nation to an unprecedented height and shown to the suffering Chinese nation and people the only correct and clear road toward complete liberation--the road of Mao Zedong." (Ibid, p 319) These expositions of Comrade Shaoqi fully affirm Comrade Mao Zedong's great personal historical role in forming Mao Zedong thought and uphold the Marxist dialectical conception of history.

II

A fundamental characteristic of the party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress is that Mao Zedong thought as a guide for all types of party work was written into the constitution.

It is true that our party had established the leading position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the whole party at the Zunyi meeting. However, not until the launching of the movement for rectification and study among senior party cadres in 1941 did the party achieve a relatively deep understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's outstanding achievements in combining the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and in opening up victorious prospects for the Chinese revolution. From the party birthday celebration in 1943, some party leaders began using in succession the concept of Mao Zedong thought in their articles and reports and expounded in varying degrees the thought and theory of Comrade Mao Zedong. In contrasting the erroneous rightist line, the "resolution on certain

Historical questions," adopted by the seventh plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee, expounded the thought and theory of Comrade Mao Zedong. The Seventh Party Congress formally defined Mao Zedong thought as the party's guiding ideology. In his report at this congress, Comrade Shaoqi gave a very incisive and complete exposition of the contents and characteristics of Mao Zedong thought, thus enabling the whole party to have a relatively systematic and deep understanding of it for the first time.

Second, our party has mastered advanced representatives of the most loyal and bravest kind with the highest level of political consciousness among the Chinese Proletariat and working people. From the day these advanced representatives joined the revolutionary ranks, they have continuously summed up their experience in the Chinese revolution, explored ways to successfully carry out the Chinese revolution and provided a wealth of ideological data for the formation of Mao Zedong thought. At that time, although Comrade Shaoqi did not clearly state that Mao Zedong thought was born through the collective struggle waged by the party and the people and did not say that Mao Zedong thought is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communists, many of his expositions contain these implications. He said: A scientific theory in regard to the Chinese revolution "can only be created by the representatives of the Chinese Proletariat, of whom the most outstanding and the greatest is Comrade Mao Zedong." He added: "A few comrades in our party and particularly comrades of the central authorities have reached a common understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the history of social development in China"; "the genuine Marxists in China comprise Comrade Mao Zedong and many other comrades who have rallied around him. The line they have pursued and struggled for throughout the past years, and their methods of work, are, in essence, the Bolshevism of China." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 333, p 220, and p 296) Furthermore, he said: Mao Zedong thought "is found in Comrade Mao Zedong's writings and in our party literature." (Ibid, p 335) This means that he did not regard the theory of the Chinese revolution as just a theory created by Comrade Mao Zedong alone. In fact, the process of turning Mao Zedong thought into the theory of the Chinese revolution was similar to the birth of Mao Zedong thought. Many outstanding leaders of our party have devoted themselves to the integration of the universal principle of Marxism-Leninism and the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. They have also expounded from all aspects issues concerning the basic theory of the Chinese revolution. Their theories and practices exerted influences on Comrade Mao Zedong and made great contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong thought.

Third, Comrade Shaoqi noted: The major subjective ground for the birth of Mao Zedong thought was that our party had Comrade Mao Zedong who was the greatest revolutionist and theorist in Chinese history. During the protracted practice of struggle, Comrade Mao Zedong always stood in the forefront of the trends of the Chinese revolution. Prior to the year 1927, he was one of the organizers of the unprecedentedly great people's revolutionary movement; during the Agrarian revolution, he was the most outstanding founder and leader of the Red Base area and the Red Army; and during the war of resistance against Japan, he was the principal founder and leader of the liberated area, the eighth route army and the new fourth army. In terms of theory, Comrade Mao Zedong achieved a high degree of mastery of theory and had the great courage of his theory. He was also good at "combining the universal truth of Marxism—the highest ideology of mankind—with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He has raised the ideology of the Chinese nation to an unprecedented

height and shown to the suffering Chinese nation and people the only correct and clear road toward complete liberation--the road of Mao Zedong." (Ibid, p 319) These expositions of Comrade Shaoqi fully affirm Comrade Mao Zedong's great personal historical role in forming Mao Zedong thought and uphold the Marxist dialectical conception of history.

II

A fundamental characteristic of the party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress is that Mao Zedong thought as a guide for all types of party work was written into the constitution.

It is true that our party had established the leading position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the whole party at the Zunyi meeting. However, not until the launching of the movement for rectification and study among senior party cadres in 1941 did the whole party achieve a relatively deep understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's outstanding achievements in combining the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and in opening up victorious prospects for the Chinese revolution. From the party birthday celebration in 1943, some party leaders began using in succession the concept of Mao Zedong thought in their articles and reports and expounded in varying degrees the thought and theory of Comrade Mao Zedong. In contrasting the erroneous leftist line with the erroneous rightist line, the "resolution on certain historical questions," adopted by the seventh plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee, expounded the thought and theory of Comrade Mao Zedong. The Seventh Party Congress formally defined Mao Zedong thought as the party's guiding ideology. In his report at this congress, Comrade Shaoqi gave a very incisive and complete exposition of the contents and characteristics of Mao Zedong thought, thus enabling the whole party to have a relatively systematic and deep understanding of it for the first time.

The party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress defines Mao Zedong thought as thinking that has brought about the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This is a scientific epitome. Comrade Shaoqi penetratingly elucidated this scientific definition. He noted: "Because of the distinctive peculiarities of China's social and historical development and her backwardness in science, we must systematically apply Marxism to China and transform it from its European form into a Chinese form; in other words, we must solve the various problems of the contemporary Chinese revolution from the standpoint of Marxism and with the Marxist method." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 335) Comrade Shaoqi epitomized the following major contents of Mao Zedong thought which guided the democratic revolution to victory: analysis of the present world situation and China's special conditions; and theory and policy in regard to new democracy, the emancipation of the peasantry, the revolutionary united front, revolutionary wars, revolutionary base areas, the establishment of a new democratic republic, party-building and culture. These are ideological examples of the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This theory and policy are thoroughly Marxist. This is because in advancing this theory and policy, the Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative applied Marxist-Leninist theory in regard to capitalism, imperialism and the character and tasks of the colonial and semicolonial revolution, and also applied ideology in regard to having proletarian leadership over the democratic revolution, relying on the mass

peasants to establish the alliance of workers and peasants and carrying out armed struggles. In other words, the Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative applied basic Marxist theory and method. This theory and policy are thoroughly Chinese. This is because the party and Comrade Mao Zedong concretely analyzed the historical background and characteristics of the epoch of the Chinese democratic revolution; analyzed the character of Chinese society and class conditions; settled questions regarding the Chinese revolution's character, target, leadership, motive force and prospects; summed up scientific conclusions drawn from rich experiences of modern revolutions and of revolutionary struggles waged under the leadership of the party. This summation radiates with the unique creative power of the Chinese Communists and the distinctive characteristics of the Chinese nation. Therefore, Comrade Shaoqi said: Mao Zedong thought "has been formulated through the application of the Marxist world outlook and social outlook--dialectical materialism and historical materialism. In other words, it has been formulated on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theories, by taking into account China's national traits, by relying on the exceedingly rich experiences of modern revolutions and of the CCP in directing the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and by making a careful and scientific analysis of such experiences. It is the theory and policy for achieving the emancipation of the Chinese nation and people. It has been expounded on the basis of the interests of the Proletariat and, consequently, the interests of the entire people by applying the scientific method of Marxism-Leninism and by synthesizing China's history, social conditions, and all her revolutionary experiences." (Ibid, p 334)

In his works including "On the Party," Comrade Shaoqi also noted: The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative have integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, thus establishing Mao Zedong thought. This is an extremely complicated undertaking which is also of great significance. First, in terms of theory, this undertaking requires the integration of a high degree of scientific spirit and a high degree of revolutionary spirit. In addition to the requirements of a rich knowledge of society and history, experience of political struggles, and adeptness in using the Marxist-Leninist method to objectively assess the balance of class forces in society and the situation in the development of the revolution, this undertaking also requires absolute devotion to the revolutionary struggle waged by the Proletariat and the masses of people. Only by being good at relying on the forces of the masses and pooling the wisdom of the masses can we independently supplement Marxist-Leninist theories, discard certain specific principles and conclusions that are incompatible with the concrete conditions in China, replace them with new principles and new conclusions that are compatible with the conditions in China, and expound these new principles and conclusions in a language that is easy for the Chinese people to understand so as to turn such principles and conclusions into the weapons of the Chinese Proletariat and all the working people. Second, judging from the practice of the Chinese revolution, we can see that Mao Zedong thought was formed and developed during struggles against erroneous ideas. The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative integrated Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution. They did this not only for waging ruthless class struggles against all types of class enemies inside and outside China but also for waging struggles of principle against all kinds of erroneous ideas inside the party and particularly for waging arduous struggles against erroneous trends in legitimizing Marxism-Leninism. In the late 1920's and early 1930's, the international

communist movement dogmatized Marxism and the erroneous trends in defying communist international resolutions and Soviet experiences seriously dominated some of our party leaders' promotion of leftist adventuristic lines and policies. As a result, the revolution suffered tragic losses. The Chinese Communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative waged persistent and dauntless struggles against erroneous leftist leadership and finally succeeded in correcting the leftist leadership's mistakes and educating the whole party. They not only enabled the Chinese revolution to pull through a serious crisis but also enabled Mao Zedong thought--the unity of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution--to achieve multifaceted development and maturation. As a result, more and more people have achieved this understanding: Mao Zedong thought "is our party's only correct guiding ideology and its only correct general line." (Ibid. p 334) Just because of this, the definition of Mao Zedong thought as a guide for all types of party work in the party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress was supported warmly and unanimously by the whole party. Comrade Shaoqi's expositions on Mao Zedong thought's historical characteristics clearly show that Mao Zedong thought is the precious acquisition of the Chinese nation. We should be proud of having such a high degree of national wisdom.

III

The party constitution of the Seventh Party Congress stipulated that it was the duty of a party member to endeavour to understand the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought. In his report "On the Party" Comrade Liu Shaoqi also pointed out: "It is the duty of all party members to study Mao Zedong thought, to disseminate it and to follow its guidance in their work." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, p 337)

First of all, this is because Mao Zedong thought is an objective truth that has been repeatedly proved in the practice of the Chinese revolution and is the only correct theory and policy to save China. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Historical events have shown that whenever the revolution followed the leadership, it failed or had to retreat." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 334) This has reflected the role of Mao Zedong thought in history during the period of the democratic revolution. The aim of studying and publicizing Mao Zedong thought is precisely to enable the whole party to master this revolutionary truth and to continuously combine the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution so that the Chinese revolution will advance victoriously along the orientation of Mao Zedong thought.

Second, this has been determined by the needs to speedily raise the cultivation of the whole party in Marxist-Leninist theory. Our party is characterized by its special fighting capability and its richest revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and heroic sacrifices. For a long time in the past, however, the level of the whole party in Marxist-Leninist theory has been very poor. This was an extremely great shortcoming and was also a subjective factor in the setbacks of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Because of inadequate theoretical preparation, our party and many of our party members have encountered great difficulties in their work, and have made some unnecessary detours." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 337) The aim of studying and publicizing Mao Zedong thought is precisely to arm all party members with Mao Zedong thought and to raise the level of the whole party in Marxist-Leninist theory so that we can make less detours in the revolution and less mistakes in our work."

...in order to further eliminate the pernicious influence of leftist adventurism and dogmatism, it is necessary to unify the ideology and understanding of the whole party with Mao Zedong thought. Following the rectification and study movement in Yunnan, leftist adventurism and dogmatism represented by Wang Ming were subjected to profound criticism and repudiation and the ideology and understanding of the whole party were greatly raised. However, the elimination of the pernicious influence of this erroneous line and its ideological and theoretical system was still an arduous task. On the one hand, it had done the greatest harm; on the other, it had been in a dominant position the longest. If this pernicious influence was not eliminated, it would have been impossible to conscientiously carry out the party's correct line. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Master scientific Marxism-Leninism, eradicate the remnants of opportunism inside the party, and we will be invincible." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 301) The aim of studying and publicizing Mao Zedong thought was precisely to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of various forms of opportunism with leftist adventurism and dogmatism as the chief tendencies, further unify the ideology and understanding of the whole party on the basis of Mao Zedong thought and lay a solid ideological foundation for winning victories in the revolution.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "We must start a campaign in the party to study Mao Zedong thought and then we may anticipate a great upsurge of Marxist culture in the party. This means making ideological preparation for the victory of the people's revolution in China." (Ibid, Vol 1, p 337) Just as Comrade Liu Shaoqi had anticipated, after the Seventh Party Congress, as a result of the correct understanding and unity of the whole party reached on the major question of the guiding principle of the party and as a result of the extensive development of the movement to study Mao Zedong thought, Mao Zedong thought was constantly turned into a great practical force and the cause of our party advanced swiftly and violently with the force of a thunderbolt, winning victories in the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. We succeeded in founding a bright new China which the Chinese people longed for day and night. Although our party has made all sorts of mistakes on the road of exploring socialism since the founding of the PRC, Mao Zedong thought, however, has been further enriched and developed. The "resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC" approved at the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has further clarified the role of Mao Zedong thought in history and has made a distinction between Mao Zedong thought as a scientific theory and Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, thus pointing out the way for the whole party and the people of the whole country to study Mao Zedong thought. In studying volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" on the scientific expositions of Mao Zedong thought, we should adopt a scientific attitude towards Mao Zedong thought as Comrade Liu Shaoqi did and win still greater victories on the road to socialist modernization.

PARTY AND STATE

PRC OFFICIALS CALL FOR UNITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

OW260557 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Happy Spring Festival, listeners! The nationalities department of this station recently held a Spring Festival tea party for great unity among nationalities at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference building. Excerpts of recordings of the tea party are as follows:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Some 150 persons are present at this tea party. They include responsible persons of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the CYL Central Committee, the second bureau of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the nationalities culture department of the Ministry of Culture, the Central Institute for Nationalities, the nationalities publishing house, the nationalities languages translation bureau, the cultural palace for nationalities, the Nationalities Affairs Committee of Beijing Municipality and other departments concerned. They also include representatives of workers, peasants, commercial workers, students and soldiers of various nationalities in Beijing; well-known singers and actors; and comrades of journalist and broadcasting circles.

Comrades and listeners: Comrade Jiang Ping, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, is present at this Spring Festival tea party for great unity among nationalities despite the heavy pressure of his work. Let's ask him to deliver a Spring Festival speech. [applause]

[Jiang Ping] Comrades, it is of great significance that the Central People's Broadcasting Station holds this tea party on the occasion of the Spring Festival. On behalf of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my festival greetings to our comrades of various nationalities. The party is well named the Spring Festival tea party for great unity among nationalities. As our comrades know, our country is vast and has many nationalities. The unity among various nationalities is of great importance to the development of our country. At present, our country is experiencing a trend of great change and development towards prosperity. In the new year, we should go with the trend and advance on the crest of the victory. We should make still greater achievements than last year in the struggle to establish socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The unity among various nationalities is an important guarantee for establishing the two civilizations. Moreover, unity itself is an important part of

spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should respond to the appeal by the party Central Committee and conscientiously and repeatedly implement the party's policies concerning nationalities and conduct the education in Marxist viewpoint on nationalities among the people and cadres of various nationalities. We should make the cadres of all nationalities understand that the relationship among various nationalities in China is one of mutual support, mutual dependence and inseparability. If the unity among nationalities is poor, we will be unable to do our work well in the minority nationality regions and in China as a whole. We should foster in a widespread way among the people of various nationalities in China the fine practice of loving the motherland, paying attention to science and stressing equality, unity and the interests of the whole. In particular the cadres of various nationalities should trust, respect, support and understand each other. We should consciously prevent and overcome Han chauvinism and regional nationalism. We should resolutely oppose all words and actions that undermine the unity among nationalities. We should make efforts to make the relations and unity among various nationalities take a favorable turn and make still greater accomplishments in various fields in the minority nationality regions in the new year. I wish you comrades still greater success in the new year. [applause]

[Reporter] Comrades, Comrade Vierhali, vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Affairs Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress, is of Kazak nationality. Recently he has not been feeling very well and is hospitalized, but he has specially come to this party from the hospital. Let's give him a warm welcome and ask him to speak to us. [applause]

[Reporter] Comrade Vierhali says: Spring Festival, a Chinese people's traditional festival has arrived. We are very happy to be able to join the people of various nationalities in the capital in spending the joyful festival in a delightful, excellent situation of stability and unity. The Kazak nationality has a comparatively small population. Nevertheless, like other minority nationalities, it is one of the time-honored nationalities with long histories. In the long past, it has joined the people of Han and other fraternal nationalities in making China's brilliant history. The Kazak people have also added an illustrious chapter to the annals of the efforts to uphold the unification of the motherland and strengthen the unity among various nationalities. In the course of practice, we have profoundly understood the importance of unity. Therefore, we treasure unity very much. We Kazak people have a proverb: A stray lamb will be killed by a wolf. This is to say that unity yields strength and accomplishes everything. This applies to a nationality as well as a country. The 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee issued to the people throughout the country the great appeal for establishing socialist material and spiritual civilizations. We stress unity today precisely to meet the demand of accomplishing the two civilizations. May Spring Festival be a day of unity, good luck, happiness and victory for the people of various nationalities. I wish you comrades a happy Spring Festival. [applause]

PARTY AND STATE

DENG XIAOPING REVIVES PERSONALITY CULT

OW220557 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Although the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee again stressed that it is imperative to reinstate the correct guiding principles for party life, forever conclude the feudal patriarchal system and ban all forms of personality cult. These erroneous phenomena not only have not been eliminated in today's party and state life, but have reappeared in more disgusting ways.

Today, the supreme party, government and military power is in reality wielded by Comrade Deng Xiaoping alone. Apparently this is a violation of party discipline and state law as well as the guiding principles for party life. Compared with the past, the degree of concentration of power these days is even higher, not lower. This is very dangerous.

Although Mao Zedong also wielded unsurpassed authority during his later years, prestigious party and state leaders in those days, like Zhou Enlai and others, also had considerable authority. They shared the responsibility of leadership and made decisions with regard to problems in their own departments. Today, however, Deng Xiaoping has upheld the patriarchal system and he alone rules the country. At present any relatively important decision concerning domestic and foreign affairs cannot be finalized without his consent. In reality, other party, government and military leaders cannot possibly manage their own affairs freely and independently, let alone that they can uphold their correct proposals.

Needless to say, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang are Comrade Deng Xiaoping's most trusted people. However, because of feudal patriarchal practices within the party, all important decision policies presented by the chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the premier of the state council still have to be approved by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. One can imagine what the other leading comrades of the central authorities can do. Does this differ from the previous practice that all instructions, no matter whether or not they were comprehensible, must be strictly followed and implemented?

More surprising is the fact that the personality cult has been revived recently. The new leader is being eulogized in a disgusting manner as in the past. Quotations of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks have been posted in schools, theaters and other public places. Excerpts of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks concerning the party's work style have been compiled, and such remarks are being praised for having "played

leading role in the party's and state's political life." Moreover, a separate edition of quotations of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks have been published and the broad masses of party members and cadres are urged to study them. On the other hand, newspapers and magazines have run Comrade Deng Xiaoping's pictures much more regularly. Just as the pictures of the "great leader" in the past, those pictures have been meticulously retouched. An apparent example is the picture of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang taken during the military exercise in north China. In that picture, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in military uniform, looked healthy and vigorous, whereas Comrade Hu Yaobang appeared short, modest and courteous. He was apparently outshone by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in that picture.

All this cannot help but alert and worry people because such a personality cult and feudal patriarchal style, which brought grave calamities to the country and the people for more than two decades, will bring about more serious consequences if they are not checked today.

REF: 4005/489

PARTY AND STATE

'SHANXI RIBAO' STRESSES THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

HK141433 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 81 p 2

[Contributing commentator's article: "Conduct Thorough Investigations, Solve Problems Realistically"]

[Text] The situation on the industrial front in Shanxi Province has been getting better and better since we entered the third quarter of this year. On the basis of a steady increase in production during the period from July to October, total industrial output value in November amounted to 1 billion yuan, hitting a record high in monthly output. During those 5 months, light industry continued to increase by a relative large margin and heavy industrial output stopped its downward trend and rose steadily. Many enterprises including Luan Mining Bureau, Shanxi Knitting Mill, Xinghuacun brewery and Taiyuan chemical works have overfulfilled their annual production plans ahead of schedule. Reviewing and analyzing the causes of the decrease in production during the first half of this year and summing up the experience of increasing production during the latter half of this year, we can see vital differences in the leaders' understanding, mental conditions and work styles before and after the readjustment of the national economy. Since July this year, the provincial CCP Committee has urged all party members to grasp economic work and realistically strengthened its leadership over industrial production. Following the example of the responsible comrades of the central authorities, the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government have gone deep into the grassroots level to make investigations and adopt measures to eliminate the passivity in industrial production. Responsible comrades of various prefectures and municipalities and of the industrial departments directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government have also gone in groups to make investigations at the grassroots level, where they work on-the-spot, exercise leadership in person and vigorously solve major problems in industrial production. This is the key to the fast development of industrial production in our province.

This state of affairs reminds one of a passage in Lenin's article "How Do We Organize Emulation?" written after the October revolution: "It is utterly impossible to dispense with the help from and the leading role of the practical organizers from among the 'people,' from among the factory workers and working peasants. 'It is not the gods who make pots'--this is the truth that the workers and peasants should have well drilled into their minds. They must understand that the whole thing now is practical work; that the historical moment has arrived when theory is being

transformed into practice, vitalized by practice, corrected by practice, tested by practice. Marx said: 'Each real step is more important than a dozen programs.' These words are particularly true now." As far as the idea that theory is vitalized by practice and action is more important than slogans is concerned, Lenin's words are "particularly true for us at present. The major policies of our party and state have been decided upon, and rules and regulations for the work in various fields have been laid down. History has also arrived at a critical moment: Everything hinges on practice. That is to say, in order to revitalize China, slogans alone will not do. We must go into action, realistically solve problems and conscientiously carry out the CCP Central Committee's principles and policies. Leading comrades at all levels should see this point clearly.

Next year, in continuously carrying out the policy of making further economic readjustments and achieving greater political stability and in the course of consolidating the fruits of economic stability according to the guidelines laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the fourth session of the fifth NPC, the industrial enterprises in our province must guarantee steady development of coal production, continuously grasp the production of consumer goods, vigorously readjust the service orientation of heavy industry and pay attention to raising economic efficiency in order that industrial production may develop still more satisfactorily. We should see that it is not easy to accomplish this task. First, we need to probe further into the new contradictions which emerge in an endless stream in our economic work. For example, these contradictions may concern the improvement of the production setup and product mix, the combination of the planned economy and the regulatory role of the market, the simultaneous handling of readjustment and construction, the mutual promotion of development speed and economic results, the link-up of production, supply and marketing, the harmonious development of agriculture, light and heavy industries, the improvement of the economic responsibility system for industrial enterprises, and so forth. Second, long-standing problems have piled up in many localities, departments and enterprises, obstructing our advance. For example, the conditions of weak and lax leadership have not been changed in some departments and enterprises, and there is misunderstanding between cadres. Thus they cannot form a strong leadership core and create a situation in which all comrades work concertedly to accomplish the four modernizations. Factionalism has not been eradicated in some units, impeding the normal progress of various branches of work. In some enterprises, management is confused, labor discipline is neglected, waste is appalling, and losses are incurred over a long period of time. Unhealthy practices prevail in the economic field and law and discipline are seriously violated in many localities. The shortcomings of keeping an excessive staff, shifting responsibility onto others and disputing over trifles are seen in many departments and fields of work. It is quite obvious that if we do not vigorously resolve the complicated, new contradictions and solve the long-standing problems one by one, we will not be able to create a new situation on the industrial front next year. For this reason, an important task for us is that we must go deep into realities to make thorough investigations and solve problems realistically and thus improve our leadership style.

Going deep into realities to make thorough investigations is a basic step in improving the party's work style and a prerequisite for realistically solving problems. Many of the new conditions and contradictions which we have encountered did not exist in the past; even some of the long-standing problems are linked with new

historical conditions. For this reason, in studying the new conditions, resolving the new contradictions and handling the long-standing problems which hinder the progress of our work and dampen the enthusiasm of the masses, we cannot just rely on our former experience, old methods and old rules and regulations. Where do the effective, new methods and measures come from? They can only come from careful investigation and study of the problems. Comrade Chen Yun has said that in doing our work we should devote 90 percent of our time to studying the conditions and the remaining 10 percent to making policies. His opinion is identical with Comrade Mao Zedong's method of likening investigation to the "long months of pregnancy" and the solving of a problem to the "day of birth." If a leader does not devote his energy chiefly to studying the realities of his locality, department or unit so as to formulate a correct policy for guiding the overall situation and draw up a correct method for accomplishing the tasks, he cannot be a clearheaded, competent and outstanding leader. If he does not know the conditions very well, he cannot correctly and resolutely handle any concrete problem.

Investigation is the prerequisite to and the basis of solving a problem, and solving a problem is the aim and end-result of an investigation. Without making an investigation, there is no way to solve a problem. Similarly, an investigation which is not carried out for solving a problem is meaningless and worthless. At present, in some localities, thorough investigations and careful and systematic analyses and studies are lacking. In other localities, efforts have been made to investigate the conditions and clarify the problems, but the problems have not been solved resolutely. Thus minor problems have become major ones and some problems which could have been solved easily have dragged on and become knotty ones. For example, the problems concerning the "unfinished projects" in capital construction, the losses suffered by the key enterprises over the past few years and the laxity and weakness of some leading groups have not been solved chiefly because some leading comrades and supervisory departments have failed to exercise their decision-making power. This state of affairs is closely linked with their styles of being apathetic, relaxing their efforts, muddling along with their work, attempting nothing, shifting responsibility to others and dodging contradictions. Therefore, without displaying our revolutionary spirit and cultivating a strong sense of responsibility for the four modernizations, we can never solve the problems realistically. A leader should vigorously and enthusiastically work for the state and the people and should not work perfunctorily or show indifference to their work. Under collective leadership, he should independently and dutifully handle problems and should not shift them to other people or handle them perfunctorily. People must have some spirit. It is useless to bemoan one's inadequacy in the face of new conditions and new problems. We must work out new methods to create a new situation. To do so, we must have the courage to break with convention and blaze a new trail. In particular, in order to handle the knotty problems, we must uphold healthy practices, overcome unhealthy tendencies and tackle our tasks impartially. When we find it difficult to make investigations, we will find it still more difficult to make investigations, we will find it still more difficult to make up our minds to solve problems. Of course, some comrades hesitate for fear of mishandling the problems. If they hesitate just because they have not made a thorough investigation, then they should make more investigations meticulously and in depth. If they hesitate just because the contradiction has not fully exposed itself and the time and conditions are not yet ripe for solving the problems, then they may as well put the problems aside for the time being and continue to create conditions for solving the

problems. In no way should they be afraid to solve problems only because they fear making mistakes and assuming responsibility. If when the situation is clear in settling a matter, but we are still full of worries and hesitate and do not express our view, then we are not demonstrating the fighting style of a communist: the purpose of making revolution is to solve problems. To solve problems, we must speak and act boldly and must not worry about personal gains and losses. Lu Xun said this well: "It is naturally a good thing to just wait for the arrival of a handsome newborn baby without having to give birth or suffer a miscarriage. However, it is a pity if nothing is gained in the long run."

In order to realistically solve a problem, we must arouse our fighting spirit and work in a down-to-earth manner. We should break with the lifeless "work style of government offices," get rid of the evils of bureaucracy, and do away with the bad habits of perfunctorily attending meetings, hearing reports, reading documents and giving written instructions. We must really "liberate ourselves from the practice of tackling a job in a hasty and disorderly manner, a practice which leads us to danger. Otherwise, as time goes by, we shall get into the bad habits of engaging endlessly in studies, getting tangled in endless discussion, shifting responsibility to others and paying no attention to efficiency. At present, there are many cases in which resolutions have been made at meetings and confirmed by the authorities concerned but the documents conveying the resolutions have been left untouched on the table for months. As a matter of fact, inner-party democratic life has been gradually improved over the past few years and the comrades have enthusiastically expressed their views on some concrete principles, policies, measures and methods. This should be regarded as a good phenomenon. However, if this is applied to the centralization of power and the deciding and handling of policies and problems, we shall be bogged down in the abnormal situation of "substituting discussion for action and empty talk for work," a situation criticized by Lenin. As a result, airing of opinions becomes venting of grievances, and the problems remain unsettled. Time is a constant and efficiency a variable. We should not waste our time in empty talk and redundant paper work. If we take this as a normal situation instead of seriously improving our system of organization and style of thinking, we shall have to pay a high price for it. A leading organ should not only play an exemplary role in working vigorously and practically but also pay attention to supervising its subordinate organs and urging them to work. If there are only people responsible for giving instructions and drawing up plans and there is no one to supervise and speed up the work, the work will be neglected and people will become spiritless. There are also cases in which people seriously start planning the work and repeatedly stress the importance of the work, but by the time investigations have been conducted to make matters clear, they have become disinterested in the work. This impedes the timely solution of problems. This situation should be changed completely. The leading cadres of many prefectures, municipalities and industrial departments have gone down to the grassroots level to supervise and speed up the work there. Their experience shows that this method of work, if adopted by a leading organ, reflects its support for its subordinate organs in handling their work and solving their problems and is an important method for urging them to overcome their habit of procrastination and raise their efficiency. It is also a kind of supervision of those who refuse to carry out the work by way of procrastination. Are there not people who say that they will procrastinate in production when politically they cannot refuse to carry out the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the principles and policies laid down by the CCP Central

Committee? We must shatter their ulterior motives by strictly supervising them and urging them to work.

We believe the party committees at all levels and the industrial departments should fully display their revolutionary spirit and sense of responsibility, carry forward the fine style of making thorough investigations and realistically solving problems, a style prevailing since July this year, do more practical work, refrain from empty talk, and earnestly assume the sacred duties of a guide, commander, organizer and advocate in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Only then will it certainly be possible for our province to create new conditions for increasing industrial production in the course of readjustment next year.

CSO: 4005/489

PARTY AND STATE

TIANYIN AND CADRES RETIRE, BECOME ADVISERS

Old Cadres Retired or Become Advisers

—TIANJIN PAI (The XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese) 0708 CMI 12 Jan 82

(Text) Tianjin, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--One hundred and two elderly cadres who occupied leading posts in various departments and committees of the Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government and as district or bureau heads have retired or become advisers.

Some of these elderly cadres were heads of department or directors of various committees and offices of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, and some were district or bureau heads. Most of them began their careers in an early stage of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and some were old war veterans who took part in the long march. Now old and weak, they have difficulty in shouldering heavy burdens. Over the last 2 years and more, they have submitted applications to the municipal party committee and the municipal government requesting to retire or to become advisers and be replaced by middle-aged and young cadres who are morally and professionally competent and are in the prime of their life. The Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government approved their requests after considering the physical conditions and work performance of each of them.

Li Mai, 71, used to be deputy head of the propaganda department of the municipal party committee and was over a long period engaged in propaganda work. He recently requested to become an adviser to the municipal party committee, and the municipal party committee finally accepted his request. Now Li Mai is engaged in writing while recuperating.

Wang Shun, deputy director of the Tianjin Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, began his career at an early stage of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Over the past several decades he worked carefully and frantically. Recently he volunteered to retire, thinking that he was more than 60 years old and was physically weak. Now he has been appointed as an adviser to the Tianjin Water Conservancy Bureau.

As for other old and veteran cadres, the municipal party committee stipulates that the retired cadres, including those who have become advisers, are given relevant documents as all other incumbent cadres of the same rank. Old and elderly cadres are kept informed of the party's policies. The

municipal party committee has also made practical arrangements regarding these veteran cadres' medical care, transportation and housing.

Tianjin Officials Retire

OW131044 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (AFP)--More than 100 veteran municipal officials in Tianjin, 150 kms east of here, recently retired to "make way for the young," the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

The paper said the 102 ailing Tianjin officials had joined the Communist Party long before 1949.

A few weeks ago, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang called for a large-scale personnel reshuffle to "overcome bureaucracy and improve the efficiency" of the civil service.

Six vice coal ministers resigned from office last Sunday in response to this appeal.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY said Tianjin authorities had decided to grant the retired officials various benefits in the areas of housing, transport, medical care as well as the right to consult documents and files reserved to officials of their ranks, the newspaper added.

Observers said that these measures were aimed at encouraging aging officials to retire without fearing a sharp drop in their living standard.

CSO: 4005/489

PARTY AND STATE

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS TO PROVINCIAL CADRES

NY131248 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Summary] On the afternoon of 11 January, while attending a three-level conference of leading comrades from various prefectures, cities and counties throughout the province, Hubei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian said: "In 1982, how can we do our work better than in the past few years so that socialist construction in our province can make greater headway? The key to the question lies in the party committees and leading cadres at various levels. They should brace themselves, achieve a clear understanding of the situation, strengthen their determination and unity, rely on the masses, seek truth from facts, go all out, learn from the advanced and make greater contributions."

Comrade Chen Pixian said: "In 1982 the party committees on various fronts and in various departments throughout the province should pay simultaneous attention to two issues, one being the building of material civilization and the other the building of spiritual civilization, and try to achieve satisfactory new successes in these two fields."

Comrade Chen Pixian held that there are more favorable conditions in the new year for making greater headway in building material and spiritual civilization." He said by way of analysis: "There are three basic conditions: First, the ideology of the whole party has been unified since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; second, after several years of readjustment we have found new ways to develop the economy that suit our national condition; third, by bringing order out of chaos and implementing the various policies of the party, the initiative of the masses of the people has been fully aroused." He emphatically said: "If we could not see these three basic conditions, we would not dare to take a new step forward or to set higher demands on our work and we would lag behind the situation."

When talking about the need to strive for a given rate of agricultural development with practical and marked economic effects this year, Chen Pixian said: "Taking the overall situation into consideration, the 1982 agriculture in our province should continue to be based upon wresting a bumper harvest by resisting natural disasters; the diversified economy should make greater headway than it did last year; and we should strive for an increase of over 6 percent in the total value of industrial production. He said: "This objective can be achieved through our

efforts because our province has accumulated some experience in readjustment and our material base is better than it was last year."

"Chen Pixian called on the leading cadres at various levels throughout the province to brace themselves; learn from the advanced experiences of Daqing and other units; take the advanced as our teachers; master the new methods of correct organization and management in modernization drives; strive to rectify the party work style and use the party work style to promote the common practice of the people; and bring about a decisive improvement in public order and the general mood of the society in order to make new and greater headway in socialist construction this year.

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

REN ZHONGYI, OTHERS ON SPRING FESTIVAL FACTORY VISITS

HK261026 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Summary] "From late at night on the eve of the Spring Festival until this morning, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Wang Quanguo, (Xie Yan), (Xu Shijie), (Shang Hua), Ou Chu and other leading comrades of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality went separately to the railway station, flower market, factories, environmental sanitation team and meat and vegetable market to convey greetings to the staff and workers who stuck at their posts on the production front, and to thank them for giving up their rest, sticking at their posts, doing their work well and making their own contributions so that the broad masses of the people could spend the Spring Festival happily."

"At 8 a.m. this morning, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu went by car to the first operation area of the Huangpu port area and Guangzhou petrochemical works to visit the workers, cadres and technical personnel who stuck at their posts on the production front during the festival."

"At Guangzhou petrochemical works, Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu learned from the leaders of the works the details of production and then went to the workshops to visit the workers and technical personnel who were on duty there. They encouraged everybody to make still greater efforts, do a better job of production and make a success of building material and spiritual civilization in our province."

Yesterday, leading comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and people's government Liang Lingguang, (Xie Yan), (Xu Shijie) and others went to the square of the railway station to convey greetings to the cadres, staff and workers of many units there. "Late at night, Liang Lingguang and other comrades went to the flower market to visit the working personnel there. On behalf of the municipal CCP Committee and people's government, Comrade Liang Lingguang expressed his thanks and greetings to the public security personnel at their sentry posts throughout the city and the entire working personnel of the flower market. He hoped everybody would continue to work hard in order to make still greater headway and achieve still greater improvements in our social order and public security."

"At 8:30 a.m. this morning, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and Mayor Liang Lingguang and others went to Guangzhou nitrogen factory. At 9 a.m. municipal people's congress standing committee Chairman (Shang Hua), and (Hu Nanqing), Li Hui, (Tan Cuoliang) and other leading members went to Guangzhou power plant and Guangzhou's Xicun water processing plant."

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

RESOLUTION ON COURT, PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

HK201002 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Resolution Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress on 17 January 1982 on the Work Report of the Regional Higher People's Court and the Regional People's Procuratorate"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress approved the report submitted by President Wu Hongning on the work of the regional higher people's court and the report submitted by Chief Procurator Zhang Fuhai on the work of the regional people's procuratorate. The session expressed satisfaction with the work of the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate since the Third Session and the Fifth Regional People's Congress.

The session held that the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate must perform the functions of a judicial and legal supervisory organ and continue to take concerted actions with the public security organ in maintaining and improving public order. They must strengthen the propaganda and education on the legal system and mobilize the masses to deal accurate and prompt blows at the counterrevolutionaries and other criminal offenders so that the public order in our region can be further improved. It is necessary to handle economic cases seriously according to law. It is especially necessary to carry out struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere and deal effective and prompt blows at the economic criminals. It is also necessary to promptly and appropriately handle civil disputes, bring into full play the role of the mediation organizations in mediating such disputes so as to prevent the intensification of contradictions and prevent the occurrence or decrease the number of new criminal cases. The regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate must continue to do a good job in consolidating and strengthening the judicial and procuratorial ranks, enhance their political and technical quality and work hard to make new contributions in maintaining and developing our region's political situation of stability and unity to ensure the smooth development of the construction of the four modernizations and the economic readjustment.

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG RESOLUTION ON GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

HK071408 (rumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Jan 82)

[Resolution on the Government Work Report Adopted on 2 January 1982 at the Second Meeting of the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress]

[Excerpts] 1. The meeting approves the government work report made by Chairman Ismail Amat. The meeting holds: This report has realistically and comprehensively summed up work completed in 1981, correctly analyzed the current situation in our autonomous region, affirmed achievements scored in this region and pointed out existing problems. Over the past year, the autonomous regional people's government resolutely implemented a series of directives issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, implemented all the resolutions adopted at the third session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, did a lot of work and achieved great successes. The meeting expresses satisfaction with these aspects.

2. The meeting holds: In 1982, we must conscientiously shift the focus of our work to economic construction and achieve a greater development of the autonomous region's economic construction as compared with last year.

3. The meeting holds: Upholding the four basic principles, implementing the party's policy toward nationalities and strengthening the unity of all quarters and particularly the unity of all nationalities are prerequisites for promoting work in our region and are fundamental guarantees of a successful realization of our socialist modernization program. The Han nationality cannot be independent of minority nationalities; minority nationalities cannot be independent of the Han nationality. The meeting demands that cadres and people of all nationalities throughout the region trust, respect, understand, help and support one another and do their utmost to cooperate with one another. Leading cadres at all levels ought to carry out in an exemplary way the party's policy toward nationalities and take the lead in strengthening the unity of all nationalities. All areas and departments must energetically create public opinion for the unity of all nationalities, resolutely oppose all words and deeds which disrupt the unity of all nationalities and national equality, and establish a prevailing practice of stressing and safeguarding the unity of all nationalities in both the south and the north of Tianshan [Xinjiang]. We must correctly implement the policy on protecting freedom of religious belief. Religion is not allowed to interfere in politics, law and education.

4. The meeting holds: Improving the work style of state organs in our autonomous region and raising these organs' work efficiency are the important guarantees for our fulfillment of all tasks for 1982 and are also the hopes of peoples of all nationalities in this region.

5. The meeting calls on peoples and cadres of all nationalities throughout the region to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, rally more closely around the party Central Committee, inspire enthusiasm and work with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government, and make contributions to promoting the autonomous region's political stability, economic prosperity, educational development and [words indistinct] work. All kinds of work and construction undertakings must make rapid progress. Let us exert ourselves in the struggle to build Xinjiang into a truly strong fortress which unites with all the forces against hegemonism and defends the border areas.

CSO: 4005/492

PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE DISCUSSES TREATMENT OF PAST LEGAL SYSTEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 81, p 5

[Article by Yu Chi [0060 6688]: "The Issue of Criticizing or Continuing Past Legal Systems"]

[Text] In Volume 5 of FAXUE YANJIU--LEGAL RESEARCH there is an article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342] titled "Several Issues Regarding Research of Past Legal Systems." Section Two of the article discusses "correct solutions for the issue of criticizing or continuing past legal systems." The author says that a long-standing problem in research on the history of legal systems has been the treatment of these past legal systems. As everyone knows, the Marxist attitude toward man's cultural heritage has been to criticize or to continue. Nonetheless, in speaking of past legal systems, especially exploiting class legal systems, people's views are not consistent whether to criticize or to continue. It seems that a previously popular view in legal circles was that legal systems were not at one with the overall cultural heritage. They have a strong class nature and therefore cannot be criticized or carried on in the same fashion as the overall cultural heritage, and a different set of standards ought to be adopted. Some people summarize these standards in the following three lines: 1. The legal systems of exploiting classes can only be criticized and not continued. 2. The legal systems of agrarian revolution can only be approved and not analyzed. 3. Revolutionary legal systems can only be praised and cannot be criticized. These three restrictions impose deadening limitations on research into the history of legal systems, so progress is difficult. After smashing the "gang of four" and carrying out ideological liberation these restrictions were smashed but their influence has not completely abated.

The error in the above viewpoint is the establishment of an absolute opposition between class nature and continuing and using class nature to reject continuing. Actually, except for language and natural science, all of man's cultural heritage such as art, religion, morals, philosophy and the like has class nature and some of these have a class nature no less strong than that of a legal system. However, these conditions do not prevent us from criticizing or continuing the art, religion, morals or philosophy of exploiting classes. Why should only the legal system of exploiting classes be excluded

from criticism or continuing? Everyone knows that the origins of Marxism are classical German philosophy, classical English political economics and French utopian socialism. In terms of their true class nature these theories all belong to the category of bourgeois thought and none of them are proletarian revolutionary theories. This, however, did not prevent Marx from selecting suitable elements and using them as a basis for creating proletarian theories. Are there any suitable elements in exploiting class legal systems? The answer must be in the affirmative. During the revolutionary period the bourgeoisie sought to gain the people's support and proposed a few slogans and principles which reflected the people's interests and after gaining power then made these slogans and principles into laws. Even though the laws were stripped of their original revolutionary spirit they nonetheless contain some suitable elements and it is worthwhile for us to draw upon them. In addition, it also is worthwhile for us to draw upon certain other reasonable elements such as the exploiting class's use of laws to promote economic and cultural development, the regulation of relationships between the ruling class and those ruled and relationships within the ruling class as well, as they all embody a considerable amount of experience and a great number of lessons. Therefore, both the overall cultural tradition and the narrow legal tradition as well should undergo concrete analysis and should not be rejected out of hand. During early Liberation we abolished the Guomindang LIUFA QUANSHU [0362 3127 0356 2579], which was entirely correct because the LIUFA QUANSHU represented the Guomindang legal authority and unless this were repealed our own revolutionary legal system could not be established. However, repeal of the LIUFA QUANSHU does not mean that its laws contained nothing suitable for our use. There had to be a concrete analysis of the LIUFA QUANSHU. Some things were basically useless and were completely rejected, while others were partially useful and were only partially rejected. The conditions varied. As for some technical things which did not reflect and subjective qualities, if they suited our needs they of course could be used.

On the other hand, the revolutionary legal system must also be correctly analyzed, as we cannot say that everything in the revolutionary legal system is entirely right and correct. In general, the revolutionary legal system is progressive and good, but it also can have deficiencies and imperfections. Some things are right for a given time and place but are wrong for a different time and place. The post-Liberation promulgation of land-reform laws and marriage laws and the laws prohibiting anti-revolution and corruption suited revolutionary needs at that time and were good laws. After 30 years, however, there have been fundamental changes in conditions and these laws no longer are all that suitable and should be replaced with new laws. Even the 1954 constitution required some changes in 1975. However, the 1975 constitutional reforms were heavily influenced by the "gang of four" and some of the changes were bad rather than good changes, which then resulted in the subsequent changes of 1978. There must now be further changes to accommodate the needs of the four modernizations. At the first meeting of the full session of the

Constitutional Reform Commission, Chairman Ye Jianyi pointed out that the 1978 constitution has some unsuitable items and even some outright errors, so there should be an overall, thoroughgoing revision. The country's major laws were formulated during the period of socialist revolution, they can and ought to be revised. How could it be that the laws formulated during the period of national revolution cannot be analysed or criticized? As for the laws and regulations formulated during the past agrarian revolution, they are in even greater need of concrete analysis.

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CSC: 4005/250

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HUBEI TEA PARTIES--The Hubei Provincial People's Government held a tea party on 21 January for returned overseas Chinese and of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots. Leading comrades of the province Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Fuquan, Lin Shaonan, Shi Chuan and Zhang Wangwu also attended the party. Governor Han Ningfu made a speech. The provincial CCP committee's group for work concerning Taiwan also held a tea party on 21 January. Chen Pixian and Han Ningfu attended. [Summary] [HK220257 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 82]

SPRING FESTIVAL VISITS--Guiyang, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--While inspecting Qiannan Bouyi-Miao autonomous prefecture on the eve of the Spring Festival, Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, visited families of martyrs and army men, households enjoying the five guarantees and disabled army men living in mountain villages to learn about their living conditions. He asked about the cotton clothing and quilts and the cash and grain the state and collective have given these people, and wished everyone a happy Spring Festival. During the same period other party and government leaders of Guizhou Province also visited grassroots units to bring the party's warm concern to every household. They pledged to lead both cadres and masses to fulfill all tasks in the new year. [Excerpts] [DW241255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 22 Jan 82]

TSO: 4005/492

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI' RAPS DENG XIAOPING'S HOSTILITY TO PLA

OW190437 (Clandestine) Ba Yi in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking at a discussion meeting of the Shenyang PLA units, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: History shows that our party, state and people have faith in their own army. Our army should play an active role in the political life of the party and the state. Comrade Hu Yaobang's encouragement for our army has aroused warm response from among the large majority of commanders and fighters. Regrettably, at a subsequent meeting of the CCP Central Committee's military commission, Comrade Deng Xiaoping harshly criticized Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech in Shenyang. He specially pointed out that, in his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang only stressed the army's political role, without mentioning its mistakes during the cultural revolution.

This shows Comrade Deng Xiaoping's bias against the army, he has tried, by every means, to diminish the army's active political role and given second place to the army in the political life of the party and the state. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping harbors tremendous hatred for army cadres, especially the outstanding commanders and fighters who emerged during the cultural revolution and those army cadres promoted during that period. He is constantly mindful of the ill treatment he received during the tumultuous decade. He harbors grievances against the army for its interference in the cultural revolution and awaits the right opportunity retaliate. So, he has tried his best to belittle the army's achievements during that period and purposely exaggerate its so-called "serious mistakes" during the cultural revolution. This is extremely wrong. At that time, the army acted on Chairman Mao's order. It is the army's duty to obey orders and follow the commanders.

Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the CCP Central Committee's military commission, cadres of the PLA general headquarters and all army units have frequently been purged and transferred. Large numbers of army cadres have been forcefully demobilized. In 1981, the number of commanders and fighters of the various armed services who were demobilized and transferred to civilian work doubled or tripled the 1980 figure. Moreover, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has planned to demobilize and return, in the next 2 and 3 years, all cadres who assumed major leading posts during the cultural revolution. Generally speaking, authoritative leaders like Comrade Deng Xiaoping should never hold grudges against their subordinates. We have learned from past bitter lessons that if party, government and military leaders

take revenge and vent their personal grievances, many people will not be reliable.

It must be pointed out here that during the tumultuous decade, Comrade Hu Yaobang received harsher attacks and persecution than Comrade Deng Xiaoping. However, he does not hate army cadres as much as Comrade Deng Xiaoping does. So, at the discussion meeting in Shenyang, he voiced his own views and made a just and well-intentioned evaluation of the army, which aroused Comrade Deng Xiaoping's dissatisfaction and harsh criticism. This shows that even the chairman of the party Central Committee is not allowed to voice opinions not favored by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

CSH: 4005/493

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MORE ON ARMYMEN-CIVILIANS SPRING GATHERING

OW262206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--At the get-together held in the capital to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents and to support the government and cherish the people, more than 20,000 army men and civilians gathered together at the great hall of the people this evening to relieve their close friendship and jointly celebrate the Spring Festival. Speaking at the get-together were Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA general political department, and Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing Municipality.

In his speech, Huang Yukun praised the governments at all levels and the broad masses of people in the capital for their warm concern for the army men and for their vigorous support to army building from all angles in the past year.

In his speech, Jiao Ruoyu said: During the past year, the PLA units stationed in Beijing have united with all the people in the capital and made important contributions to safeguarding the capital, maintaining social order, supporting the four modernizations program, treating people's illnesses and helping them prevent diseases, training the militia and carrying out rescue missions in the event of natural disasters. Particularly, they have set good examples in developing activities for the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and in developing the socialist spiritual civilization. He expressed his belief that during the new year, the party organs, governments and the people in Beijing will further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, vigorously carry out the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, and join the PLA commanders and fighters to win new victories in building the material and spiritual civilization of socialism.

Attending the get-together were responsible persons of the departments concerned Jiao Junyi, Chen Guang and Wu Xue.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CONCEPT OF PEOPLE'S WAR ESSENTIAL IN CASE OF FUTURE ATTACK

Beijing MINBING ZHENGZHI KEBEN [POLITICAL TEXTBOOK FOR THE MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 1981 pp 17-20, 22-24, 35-42

[Article: "The Militia and People's War"]

[Excerpts] Lesson III: People's War Is the Magic Weapon for Vanquishing the Enemy

The practice of decades of revolutionary war in our country has proven that people's war is the magic weapon for vanquishing the enemy. In the past, we relied on people's war to seize victory in the revolutionary war; from now on, under conditions of modern warfare we will still have to rely on people's war to win victory in the war against aggression.

1. What Is People's War

First, let us explain what people's war is. Many comrades view people's war in a very narrow light, seeing it merely as a war in which the militia takes part and the masses support the front. Such an understanding is not enough. To put it briefly, it is a revolutionary war in which the masses of the people are mobilized and organized to take part directly and indirectly in the interests of the people. Its main point consists in having firm faith in and relying on the masses of the people and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, in waging a war of the entire people in which the main force and the regional forces are integrated with the militia, the armed masses with the unarmed masses, and military struggle with political, economic and cultural struggles.

People's war has the following main features:

1. Upholding the absolute leadership of the party. The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the proletariat, fighting for the interests of the great masses of the people. In the era in which the proletariat has mounted the political stage, the responsibility for leading China's revolution must fall on the shoulders of the Chinese Communist Party. Only the leadership of the party can fully mobilize, organize and arm the great masses of the people, unite them to fight the enemy, carry on a full-scale people's war, and seize victory for the revolutionary war. Without the leadership of the party or acting counter to the leadership of the party, war is doomed to failure.

2. Putting into effect the system of three-in-one combination of the armed forces, composed of field armies, regional forces and the militia. The field armies and the regional forces are the backbone in people's war. Without a powerful army it is not possible to wipe out the main force of an enemy, fight a decisive strategic battle and win final victory in a revolutionary war. As the armed force of the masses which is not detached from production efforts, the militia has a widely dispersed, large number of members, is a strong assistant and a powerful reserve force of the army, and is the solid foundation for people's war. With the cooperation and support of this armed force, the total power of the three-in-one armed forces can be brought into play to defeat the enemy.

3. Mobilizing and organizing many millions of people to take part in war. In waging people's war, in addition to relying on the three-in-one armed forces, it is necessary to integrate the armed masses with those who are unarmed and armed struggle with various other forms of struggle; to mobilize the great masses of workers, peasants, youths, women, intellectuals and all people who are against the enemy; to bring into play the enthusiasm of all political parties and groups, strata and people's organizations; and to carry out a general mobilization of armies and people throughout the country so as to unite in a common stand against the enemy. By mobilizing the great masses of the people to take part in war, the needs for manpower and material resources in war can be met and all villages, factories and schools on the front, in the rear and in enemy-occupied areas can be turned into powerful fighting forces, fighting independently in the villages, factories and schools and in cities; in such a war, we will fight the enemy forces wherever they appear, spread an escape-proof net, and make it difficult for the enemy to move a single step.

4. Building strong base areas in the rear. Only by rousing and organizing the masses extensively, carrying out political, economic and cultural construction, developing people's armed forces, and providing a good environment for army training, war preparations and regrouping can we provide strong base areas in the rear and continuous support in the form of manpower and material resources for conducting operations. With strong base areas we will defy enemy attempts to break up and encircle our forces, and we will persist in waging independent, long-term and protracted struggle.

5. Adopting flexible strategies and tactics. In the course of protracted revolutionary war in our country, a set of strategies and tactics essential to people's war have taken shape. They include many subjects, e.g., despising the enemy strategically and taking account of the enemy tactically; waging a protracted war strategically while forcing quick decisions in campaigns and battles; putting an active defense into effect; concentrating superior forces to wipe out an enemy force one by one; when concentrating forces to wipe out the enemy, it is essential to coordinate the activities of the main force with those of the regional formations, guerrillas and the militia. Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the flexible strategies and tactics used in people's war in the statement: "You fight your battle and I fight mine; I'll fight if I can win; if I can't win, I'll wait." This means we should excel at fighting flexible battles in light of changing circumstances, exploit our good point to attack the enemy's weak point, and fight wherever battle is favorable to us. This set of strategies and tactics can be summed up only when reliance is placed on the great masses of the people.

It was by applying this set of strategies and tactics in the protracted revolutionary war that our army and militia triumphed over the powerful enemies inside and outside our country.

III. Firmly Establish the Concept of People's War

People's war is the magic weapon for triumphing over the enemy. It is truth that has been borne out by the practice of protracted revolution. But to some of our cadres and militiamen and militiawomen, the idea of people's war has worn thin. They are not energetically and enthusiastically taking part in militia activities. This state of affairs must be seriously brought to attention. Without a firm concept of people's war, we will not take the initiative to organize the masses enthusiastically and will not be prepared for a war against aggression; when war comes, we will be unprepared for it.

First, we must clearly understand that a future war against aggression will still be a people's war. On this point we must not waver or doubt in the slightest. China is still a poor country with backward military equipment; compared with the Soviet hegemony, we are still in an inferior position. This status of a strong enemy against our weak country cannot be changed within a short period. But we should realize that we have our strong points--a vast area of land and a large population; besides, our people have stamina and we can rely on the masses of the people to give play to the total power of the three-in-one armed forces and persist in waging people's war. Furthermore, we have tradition. In the protracted revolutionary war, our party and Comrade Mao Zedong summed up a set of theories, guidelines and principles, and we gained experience in using backward equipment to defeat an enemy armed with advanced equipment and a tradition of pitting the weak against the strong. It is a speciality of ours that must not be discarded under any circumstances. We will never abandon people's war, even when our equipment is greatly improved in future and even when we are in a superior position. It should also be realized that future war will be a total war which calls for a general mobilization, making every citizen a soldier, fighting a large-scale people's war. Organizing the people of the whole country to deal with the aggression. No matter how arms are developed and how complicated the circumstances in future war against aggression, the nature of war will remain that of a people's war, and the regular armies, regional forces and the militia will still have to be combined into one. It is extremely wrong to think that people's war is "outdated" or "obsolete."

Second, we should have modern warfare in mind while carrying on and developing the traditional concept of people's war. All wars, ancient and modern, in China and in other countries, are waged in accordance with different patterns; in all ages, the battles vary with the time and circumstances. Now that we are confronted with an enemy armed with modern equipment, we should be prepared to wage modern people's war. We have experience and tradition of people's war. And these experiences change and develop in light of the circumstances prevailing at the time and place. As the nature of war changes, the weapons and equipment change and the forms of operation also change; some of our traditional tactics are still applicable, but others are not, and some have to be improved and developed. Therefore, we should attach importance to and study the concept of people's war and the traditional tactics of operation, understand its spirit,

substance and basic principles, and, last but not least, give importance to and study the new features and new problems of modern warfare, study new tactics to deal with the enemy, and keep enriching and developing the concept of people's war.

Third, in peacetime we should be prepared for people's war. War preparations invariably have two aspects: 1) spiritual preparations, the main thing being the fostering of a strong sense of war preparedness and a firm idea of people's war, and 2) preparations for practical work, including organizational preparations and material organization. Whatever the preparations, they should be completed in peacetime and not put off until time of war, lest our country and people have to pay a very heavy price and make the greatest mistake. As far as the leading bodies and militia cadres are concerned, it is necessary to give importance to militia building, carry out militia work "organizationally, politically and militarily," and grasp the work of making preparations against war. As far as militia-men and militia-women are concerned, it is necessary to make great production efforts, take an active part in militia activities, satisfactorily complete militia and political training, carry out various tasks in getting prepared against war, and be ever ready to complete preparations for joining the army and taking part in war.

Lesson V. The Position and Role of the Militia in Future War Against Aggression

In future war against aggression, whatever the enemy, the change in the form of war, or the development of arms and weapons, no matter how extensive the scale of war, we will still have to rely on people's war, and the militia will still occupy an important strategic position and play an important role.

1. The Characteristics of Warfare Under Modern Conditions

To know the strategic position and role of the militia in future war against aggression, first of all, we must understand the characteristics of warfare under modern conditions. The characteristics of warfare we have in mind concern mainly a large-scale war of aggression unleashed by social imperialism against our country. It is highly necessary for us to grasp these characteristics in order to develop our fighting spirit, attack the enemy's weak points, triumph over the enemy, and bring the role of the militia more fully into play in war.

What are the main characteristics of future warfare? To put it briefly, they are the following:

1. The outbreak of war is sudden. Surprise attack is the favorite tactic employed by social imperialism. With the development of modern science and technology, the enemy has built up not only a large number of air units and tanks but also short-range missiles, long-range missiles and intercontinental missiles, thus creating more favorable conditions for launching a surprise attack. The social-imperialist ruling groups have a particularly blind faith in the role of modern arms. It has blind faith in its nuclear weapons and fear the nuclear weapons of others. For this reason, when launching a war of aggression, it always wants to resort to surprise attack to attempt to wage a brief battle to force a quick decision and to win

victory in the early days of war. The head of the Soviet Army once said: "Surprise attack will be the most effective way to wage war in the future."

2. The war is broad in scale. Modern warfare is characterized by a high degree of mechanization and great speed of movement, and it is conducted at long range. Once an all-out war of aggression is unleashed, there will be a sudden concentration of huge forces and weapons, possibly a simultaneous ground, air and sea attack or a simultaneous front and rear attack. Therefore, future warfare will be "three-dimensional warfare" making no distinction between the front, the rear or the air. The battlefield will be very broad.

3. The war destruction is severe. The use of modern weapons, and in particular nuclear weapons, greatly enhances the casualty effect and destruction and greatly increases the consumption of manpower and material resources. At the same time, due to the great attrition in war, the rear will be relied upon as never before for logistics service. For this reason, to engage in war, not only huge combat forces but also huge rear service forces are required in order to carry out the warfare.

4. The course of war is protracted. What social imperialism unleashes will be a war of aggression, which will certainly be resolutely resisted by the invaded country and condemned by all peace-loving peoples in the world. Just wars will certainly prevail over unjust wars of aggression. At the same time, it must be realized that, in order to put up effective resistance, change from the passive to the active and from a strategic defense to a strategic offensive, an invaded country will have to bring about a process of growth, decline and change in the relative strength of the two sides. This means that the war can only be comparatively protracted one and cannot be ended through a quick decision.

Furthermore, we must realize that in unleashing a war of aggression against our country, social imperialism, for all its superiority of arms and equipment, has weak points that are hard to overcome: 1) The war unleashed by social imperialism will be a war of aggression which is unjust and is not supported and approved by the people; 2) it will be fighting on a foreign land, unfamiliar with the terrain and the people, experiencing difficulty in moving about; 3) modern warfare requires huge amounts of manpower and material resources and has a long battle line, making it difficult to safeguard the rear service; 4) the enemy armed forces, believing that weapons alone decide the outcome of war, will have more hardware and low morale. These weak points provide favorable conditions for us to use our preparation against a future war of aggression, to bring the power of people's war into fuller play and win victory.

II. The Militia Can Accomplish a Great Deal in Future War

Our country has 9.6 million square kilometers of land and 18,000 kilometers of coastline. Once social imperialism unleashes a war of aggression against our country, we should be prepared against surprise attack, against simultaneous ground, sea and air attack and against attack from the rear, that is, "three-dimensional warfare." With such a broad front and great danger, we must not only rely on the regular armed forces but also on the militia.

there, tire them out, pin them down and put them in a situation in which they are attacked here and there like a rat scurrying across the street and are unable to move a single step, thus creating favorable conditions for our main force units to concentrate forces to wipe them out.

We can counter the mechanized characteristics of the enemy by conducting search-and-destroy operations and by cutting off their lines of communication. By destroying a section of highway or blowing up a bridge, enemy transportation will be stopped, enemy advance will be held up, the enemy vanguard will be cut off from the rear, and their operations will be hindered.

We can destroy the enemy's supply line. One tank of the Soviet Army can carry with it a little more than 500 tons of ammunition and 1,000 tons of fuel--which are enough for only 3 days of fighting. If enemy fuel and ammunition are not promptly supplied, the vehicles, no matter how mechanized, cannot move and the best weapons are useless. Taking advantage of this weak point of the enemy, if we use a variety of tactics in every conceivable way to cut off the enemy fuel supply line and blow up the enemy's lines of communication, then their superior weapons and equipment will be turned into heaps of scrap iron.

We can raid the enemy command structures and rear protective facilities. One Soviet motorized infantry division has to be provided with a large number of weapons, ammunition, food, POL dumps and depots, vehicles, weapons repair and transport structures, guided missile and rocket launching sites, field hospitals, command posts, etc. All these numerous command structures and protective facilities of the enemy are good targets for our guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines.

Our country has vast areas and long lines of communication. Our militia and guerrillas are familiar with the area and the people. We will unfold guerrilla warfare wherever the enemy appears. In future war against aggression, our militia's arms and equipment will be significantly improved and guerrilla activities will become more and more active. Our militia will certainly be able to give the enemy a taste of its power on the vast battlefield.

4. "Three-Attack" and "Three-Defense" Activities

In the event of future aggression, the enemy will certainly use large numbers of tanks, airplanes, artillery and will tactically and strategically combine and coordinate their forces. But our country has the human atom, chemical and nuclear weapons. For this reason, it is of particular importance for the "three-attack" and "three-defense" activities. Against these enemy measures, we should not only use modern equipment of the main force and send it into the front line, but also use "three-attack" and "three-defense" activities to cut the enemy's lines of communication. The militia can launch attacks in coordination with the main force. The militia will fight wherever and whenever the enemy appears. Our militia's weapons and equipment have improved greatly and the level of mechanization is constantly being raised; in the course of "three-attack" and "three-defense" training, our militia has created a great many institutions equipped to actual needs. If we know the characteristics of modern warfare, we should unconsciously study the strong point and weak points of enemy weapons, avoid their strong points and attack their weak points, learn the use of modern weapons,

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PLA COMMISSAR MEETING--A Shanxi military district forum of first political commissars at all levels opened in Taiyuan on 17 January. Among those present were Hu Shilian, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of Shanxi military district; Liu Guibo, second secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and Governor; Xu Dui, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA unit; Li Lixiang, executive secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee; Wang Shindong, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee; and Geng Shuming, commander. Zhu Li Bole, political commissar of Shanxi military district. Guided by the spirit of the Third and Fifth Plenary Sessions, this forum will study the principles and policies of the Central Committee and Central military commission on militia work and discuss the work tasks of first political commissars in the new situation. It will also examine the situations of strengthening and improving party leadership over militia work, bringing into full play the role of the first political commissars, and further strengthening the political work of the people's armed forces. [Text] (Jiefangjun Daily, Shanxi Provincial and Taiyuan editions 2900 (PT 17 Jan 82)

LEADERS VISIT A TROOP--Group 1 PLA units Commander Xiao Xianfu and Political Commissar Zhu Li Bole visited veteran cadres of the units who are new in the Group 1 units. The veterans were very moved by this visit. They were asked about their living, health and study. The leaders also talked about the fine traditions of the party and the army. The veterans said that the tradition is a valuable spiritual treasure for posterity. (Jiefangjun Daily, Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2900 (PT 21 Jan 82)

LEADERS VISIT A TROOP--Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee first secretary Hu Shilian and secretary Zhu Yaguan, accompanied by Provincial Military District Commander Sun Binshu, Political Commissar Cai Changyuan, visited a certain regiment of the Provincial Military District on 24 January to extend spring festival greetings. (Jiefangjun Daily, Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2900 (PT 24 Jan 82)

LEADERS VISIT A TROOP--The provincial and Shanxi military district leaders visited a certain regiment of the Provincial Military District on 24 January to extend spring festival greetings. The leaders also talked about the fine traditions of the party and the army. The veterans said that the tradition is a valuable spiritual treasure for posterity. (Jiefangjun Daily, Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2900 (PT 24 Jan 82)

relevant departments, including Luo Feng, Chen Fuli, Chang Anzhang, Li Tao, Wang
Guangzhong, Luo Dingfeng, Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, He Huaxian, Niu Pingfu, Miao
Baotai, Fang Ming, Deng Zhongru, Wang Danbo. (Li Heping), (Xu Chen), (Zhang
Jizhong), (Li Cheng), (Lu Zuofu), (Li Liquean), (Zhang Hongjun), (Peng Qingren),
(Li Xueying), (Lu Shilian) and (Chen Zihai).

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON PROPAGATING MARRIAGE LAW

HK260224 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has recently issued a circular calling on all the localities in the province to further propagate and implement the marriage law. The circular of the Provincial People's Government says that since the promulgation and implementation of the marriage law, the various localities in our province have done a great deal of work and have solved a number of prominent problems concerning marriage and families in conjunction with propagating and implementing the marriage law. However, owing to the continuous existence of the influence of feudal ideology and its old customs and conventions and owing to our failure to carry out propaganda on the marriage law sufficiently deeply or sufficiently widely, and in addition, owing to the influence of the corrosive bourgeois ideology and lifestyle caused by our vicinity to Hong Kong and Macao, there are repeated illegal practices in some localities. These include interference in freedom of marriage, arranged marriage for material gains, extortion of goods and money on the pretext of betrothal, abducting women for sale and thereby harming them, bigamy, disrupting families of other people, and the unhealthy phenomenon of extravagant weddings. These practices and phenomena have grown very serious in a few localities in our province.

The circular says that recently, in his written remarks on problems concerning marriage and the family, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the family remains the unit of the society in our country. Our handling of problems concerning marriage and family has a direct bearing on the development of our society. In solving the problems concerning marriage and family, we should not only depend on the restrictions of correct laws but also rely on the guidance of correct public opinions.

The public opinions of the society and social morality and conventions are, to an inestimable extent, more powerful than laws. He suggests that the women's federation pay attention to this work jointly with CYL, trade unions, cultural organizations and the educational circle and that they continue to pay attention to it for more than 10 years in order to bring about a new situation whereby every family is in harmony and every person throughout our nation loves each other. Therefore, the people's governments at all levels should, in accordance with Hu Yaobang's directive and the requirements of the state council's circular, further raise their understanding and treat propagating and implementing the marriage law as one of the important tasks in building socialist spiritual civilization. They should organize the relevant departments to closely coordinate in conducting con-

develop propaganda on the marriage law among the masses of people in the rural and urban areas throughout the province.

A circular emphatically points out that in the propaganda activities this spring should focus on the following tasks: propagating the conduction of weddings in a simple manner and opposing extravagant weddings; propagating freedom of choice and adherence to the principle of complete willingness of both parties of a marriage and opposing coercion from either party or interference from a third party; and propagating the socialist morality concerning the maintenance of family harmony and opposition to the erroneous ideology and immoral practice of being faithless to old people and being fickle in affection. We should intensify our propaganda among youths. We should vigorously encourage and study the spirit of the "four mutuals" in the relationship of man and wife put forth by Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Yizhao, namely, respecting one another, loving one another, having confidence in one another, encouraging one another, helping one another, giving way to one another, making allowances for one another and conforming to the wishes of one another.

4/15/57

HUBEI CIRCULAR ON PUBLICIZING MARRIAGE LAW

HK260550 Wuhan Hubei Provincial service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government has issued a circular recommending to publicize and implement the marriage law. The circular demands that all the localities throughout the province continue to publicize the marriage law extensively and in a deep-going way and, with a strong public opinion, ensure the implementation of the marriage law.

The circular says: Since the promulgation of the "marriage law of the PRC" approved at the third session of the fifth NPC, all localities throughout the province have conscientiously publicized and implemented it with the result that feudal marriage ideas and outmoded conventions and bad customs have been initially changed and a new common practice has emerged in which people hold a new style wedding ceremony, there is equality between husband and wife, family members live in unity and harmony and children respect and support their parents. However, owing to the fact that the marriage law has been publicized for a comparatively short time, that the remnants of feudal ideas in the sphere of marriage and family are still fairly strong and that there is still a certain influence of decadent capitalist marriage ideas, various problems still exist today in the field of love and marriage. We should therefore continue to work on them.

The circular says: The marriage law is a basic criterion in readjusting the relationship between marriage and family in our country and is a legal basis for the correct handling of these problems. It has a strong bearing on the immediate interests of the broad masses and the socialist modernization drive. We should therefore regard the publicization and implementation of the marriage law as a long-term important task that we should grasp firmly. At present, it is necessary to continue to carry out more publicity and education on the marriage law, to carry out the popularization of legal knowledge in coordination with the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilization and by applying various means to ensure that the numerous cadres and masses have a firm understanding of the marriage law, to actively promote new morality and common practice and to ensure the full realization of a socialist family.

The circular says: All the grassroots organizations and departments should regard the publicization and implementation of the marriage law as a permanent task. They should take the broad masses of the people as the main point of this work on the broad masses of the people.

It is necessary to create a new type of family life, to be based on the principle of the "Five stresses and four beautifuls" and guide and educate the masses to resolutely act according to the marriage law by the use of advanced methods.

In regard to discreditable behavior that endangers marriage and family life, it is necessary to conduct education through criticism. With respect to criminal acts that violate the marriage law, it is absolutely necessary to mete out punishment according to law.

Our program demands that all government and mass organizations at various levels, staff members and cadres in all enterprises and units take the initiative in leading and aiding by one marriage law, set an example, change prevailing customs, educate their children well and wage struggles against immoral conduct that violates the marriage law.

PUTATIVE 'FRAGILITY' OF LITERATURE, ART REFUTED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "Is 'Literature and Art Fragile'?"]

[Text] In carrying out literary and art criticism and overcoming liberalizing tendencies, I heard the following comment uttered with worry: "So fragile is literature and art that it can no longer withstand criticism...."

Such a comment expresses the feeling of some comrades who are worried that the launching of criticism and self-criticism would affect the implementation of the "double hundred" policy and the enthusiasm of the literary workers, that the party's policy is "changing" again, and that the good literary situation since the Third Plenary Session of the CCP would be affected, even to the extent of a complete halt, "where ten thousand horses stand muted." This kind of worry is a "conditioned relax" against the "bludgeoning" style of literary and art criticism for many years in the past.

However, such worry is unnecessary. First, we should have a clear evaluation of the situation. Since the Third Plenary Session of the CCP, our Party has again returned to the Marxist line of "seeking truth from facts." The implementation of the "double hundred" policy in literary and art undertakings is strongly urged together with the launching of the "Three Nos Policy" (no bludgeoning, no holding against, no labeling). Now the new "Three Nos Policy"--no campaigning, no besieging, no exaggerating--offers the best guarantee for carrying out healthy literary and art criticism. At the same time, it is an effective measure against erroneous and ruthless literary and art criticism. We should see that the present policies and principles of our party are basically different from that period rampaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Moreover, the party has been working hard on bringing order out of chaos and radically reforming in its task of eradicating ideologies guided by 'left' ideas. Once we are sure of this point, we should be free of unnecessary worries and anxieties.

Second, we should correctly handle literature and art and its relationship with criticism. Literary creation and literary criticism are mutually complementary to each other. Healthy literary criticism is a vast driving force behind literary creation. The function of literary criticism is to promote blossoming as well as

to get rid of the weeds, neither one can do without the other. The important thing is not to mistake blossoms as weeds; and that even in weeding, we should not get rid of the soil on which the weeds grow. The new "Three Nos Policy" advocated by the party at present is an effective measure guaranteeing correct literary criticism. We should not doubt or abolish literary criticism just because there has been extreme and ruthless literary criticism in the past.

Then, is literature and art fragile? Is the literary and art circle not able to withstand criticism? According to my observations, our literary and art circle and our crew are strong. Surviving the ten years' turmoil without being crushed, are we not strong? How should we worry that such a team cannot 'put up with' or 'withstand' criticism and self-criticism under the central leadership of our party, as if once criticized, literature and art would wither forever? Such worry is unfounded. I do not mean to connive at or encourage the 'bludgeoning' style of criticism. Moreover, even if 'bludgeoning' still exists, it can only be curbed in practice by carrying out correct criticism and self-criticism.

But there is no fragile aspect in the literary and art circle? No, there is. For example, some comrades with a less firm foundation may waver as soon as the wind blows. As soon as hearing that literary criticism is to be carried out, and that the policy of liberalization is to be overcome, some are worried of being 'bludgeoned', and others are anxious of picking up the stick again. The problem of these two categories can only be resolved through positively launching correct criticism and self-criticism. I believe that through criticism and self-criticism, our literary and art crew will become stronger, and our literature and art is going to be healthier, more active and more flourishing.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROPER HANDLING OF LOVE IN DRAMATIC SCRIPTS DISCUSSED

Beijing: GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Forum held by the editorial department of JUBEN (Script)]

[Text] On 24 November, the editorial department of JUBEN [Script] Monthly held a forum discussing 'How to Properly Describe Love in Dramatic Scripts.' Some of the playwrights and dramatic critics in Beijing were invited to participate in the forum. Comrades who attended analysed situations of love in dramatic scripts in recent years and expressed their opinions on how should love be properly described.

The comrades who spoke held that, in recent years, dramatic scripts which have been published or acted on stage, and plays in particular, are mostly serious and healthy in their descriptions of love. However, problems still exist and should be resolved. Some comrades said that love descriptions on the whole are conceptionalized and idealized with insufficient depth and appeal in most cases. Some works are so superficial in describing the love between men and women that even a child can guess the development and ending once they have seen the beginning. Expressions of love are of one pattern and are characterized by being too straightforward, too revealing, too inflexible and too simplistic. Some comrades pointed out that love has been added in the scripts regardless of whether the subject matter, theme or characterization really need it. The phenomenon of adding in love as if it was "seasoning" exist side by side with unhealthy tendencies and petty habits and manners of the petty bourgeoisie. Words such as 'infatuation', 'love' or 'turtle doves' are commonly added to script titles, particularly in traditional operas.

In analysing the causes of these problems, some comrades held that on the one hand it is a reaction against the prohibition of the description of love during the years of the land of fear, on the otherhand it is a matter of world outlook. Some playwrights with poor artistic taste use love to attract the audience. Moreover, after the adoption of the open-door policy, fresh air is being breathed in as well as dust. Some other comrades thought that the overemphasis on love is a result of feeling that other topics are difficult to write about. They have to take into consideration box-office values, otherwise many dramatic groups cannot meet with their economic goals, even to the extent of not being able to pay for the wages.

How should dramatic scripts properly describe love? Many comrades are inclined to write about sentiment and, moreover, to write about sentiment for the purpose of

reflecting broad social life. Only such works can have depth and meaning. They said, the most moving element in love is truly sentiment, without which the work will fall to mediocrity. The description of love should not be the end but the means. It should help to deepen the ideological purport of the work, to reveal the refined hearts and minds on the one hand, and to lash at the ugly souls on the other. All superior works in the past and in the present of all countries have, through describing love, written about the more important social issues, the destiny of men, races and nations. We should look upon them as examples. Some comrades mentioned that the description of love should be creative and unique without chasing after the fantastic; it should liberate thinking without encouraging absurdities. It should not suggest that all that existed in the past has to be abolished, nor should the description of love be too remote from the traditional love mode because most of the audience are workers and farmers. The traditional and fine aspects of our race should be inherited and studied and applied. Some comrades said that the implicit reserve-ness of the librettos in the traditional operas are examples of high-quality love descriptions. Why has the scenario 'The Ship Runneth Over' received wide acclaim in the U.S.A., while 'Love at Lu Shan' has been criticized by our Japanese friends? The reason is very clear: the former has the earthly beauty of Chinese traditions. Mechanically copying other people's works will never produce a real blossom--it is but a flower on paper copied after the original.

Some comrades thought that the question of the description of love in dramatic scripts does not lie in the proportion but the quality. At present, many young writers are not serious in the treatment of love: either they are not pure in their sentiment or they do not know what love is. Playwrights should feel responsible to their audience, especially the young audience. They should produce fine works to guide them, educate them and help them to properly handle the relation of love in life and careers, so that they can grow up healthy. Some comrades said, the question of love is a very important question in the construction of spiritual civilization, and that each playwright should play his proper role. Some comrades pointed out that in order to describe love properly, the author should have a good command, penetrate life, study existing problems in reality, and to continuously enrich his own ideological consciousness and moral and cultivate nobility of sentiment. Each playwright is vowed to go on with this line so as to bring about better results.

DISCUSSION AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY EVALUATES 'REN, AH, REN!'

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[An Outline of Discussion Between Some Teachers and Students of the Chinese Department, Fudan University.]

[Text] ON THE THEME

Shi Suving [0670 4790 5391] (Teacher):

There are many familiar features in this novel. Similar in experience and age with Mr Dai (author of the novel), I appreciated foreign literature in my student years and had read many famous western European literary works. So familiar are some of the things in 'Ren, Ah, Ren!', the character He Jingfu in particular (that) I feel the author has named this novel 'Ren, Ah, Ren!' with a special intention. What is it? The author holds that, at a time when socialist reform of ownership of the means of production is accomplished and the tempestuous class struggle is basically over, why do people still engage in class struggles? Struggles like this serve only to efface humanity, and who are the victims of these continuous struggles? The good people. We have suffered great loss as a result of these struggles. That is why she cries out loud: "Recover humanity!" Humanity here means humanitarianism. After many years of suffering, He Jingfu has finally written a book called 'Marxism and Humanitarianism.' This is the central idea of the novel.

Many comments are found in the novel, advocating this thought. For instance, "Marxism and humanitarianism are not incompatible like fire and water," "In the minds of the two great persons Marx and Engels, there is always the word 'MAN' in capital letters. Their theories and revolutionary practice are all centered around eliminating the struggles against the reality and people who prevent human beings from becoming human beings," etc. What, in fact, is the author seeking after in such theoretical exploration? Her pursuit is the perfect man. However, she is still ambiguous and uncertain about proletarian humanitarianism, and proletarian liberty, equality, universal love and humanity. Deeply influenced by the humanism of the Renaissance in the 19th century, the author supplants what has influenced her most profoundly, essentially speaking, the kind of humanitarianism which criticized realism in the 19th century, only because she does not understand proletarian humanity and humanitarianism. There are two instances where 'The Year Ninety-three' are mentioned.

I feel that He Jingfu resembles Guo Wen in 'The Year Ninety-three' or Ren Aren in 'Les Misérables,' or some characters in the works of Tolstoy. Such resemblance is what I find most disagreeable. How can the medicine prescribed by the 19th century idealists and men of letters save the world of today when they failed to save the

... is a ... it is to ... in the ... without understanding ... whatever did not ... then ... instead of ... the ... for ... for ... certainly ... after reading this

... this ... is humanitarianism ... it is another matter when we ... struggle in the past ... it is not enough for the ... of our society ... it is a reflection of ... it is not a question of whether you want it or not. It exists ... liberty and universal ... hard to understand.

... is not a question of ... we must be brought ... humanitarianism ... the ... of letters ... This is not wrong in itself. The question is ... which is another matter. It is all right as a kind of ... the spirit of ...

... but her ... the foundation of ... the worship ... the most really did exist. ... which is a valuable ... do not absolutely ... This novel is ...

... with three ... the highest ... the purpose of ... the ... of literature ... the ... of ...

discussion, the other two points are fine. They are also the basic rules for all literary creation. The heart of the matter lies in the fact that the author is not handling these problems properly. Here, I would like to focus on the question of literature being the reproduction of life. Theoretically, literature is not the mechanical reproduction of life, but rather the expression of one's outlook on life through certain phenomena in life. Regrettably, the author has merely moved some realities of life into her work without processing and refining. One other problem is the way the author interprets and reflect life. 'Ren, Ah, Ren!' writes about real people and real happenings, some of them more seriously than are described in the book. The crux of the matter is what attitude do we adopt toward these happenings in life. What is the overall impression of 'life'? We can see that very clearly from the characters portrayed by the author.

There are three main characters in this work: He Jingfu, Sun Yue, and Lin Hong. The most realistically rendered is Sun Yue. A fervent believer in communism, she loves the party and is a willing tool of the party. Wholeheartedly believing in the party, her spiritual support has been the incarnation of the party--the Communist Cultural Revolution, she learned a lot of things unknown to her before. She feels haunted by the past so much that her previous faith for the party, her ideals, and her spirit are at once shattered. Thinking that life is dreadful, her mind has entered the world of darkness and confusion, without knowing what to do. After a period of agony and suffering, she is awakened by the ideological and moral examples of He Jingfu when the book grows to a close. What really has awakened her in the awakening? The book tells us that she cannot go on this way, that she has to ponder and grieve for herself. This character is comparatively well constructed. He Jingfu is the idealistic creation of the author. He is portrayed as a firm believer of Marxist-Leninism, a brave figure who always strives toward the truth. He states that this world is not lacking in merits, and that the truth is an indomitable, invincible and unchanging, firm believer in communism. He Jingfu'sollywop is the delineation of this character. Although having said many encouraging words, including some very positive words, he impresses us as a cynical, old man and the past. In fact, it is what Sun Yue has said which takes the reader's heart. He Jingfu and Sun Yue basically share the same ideology. However, the two figures such as He Jingfu seldom exist in real life. The author's attitude toward the author's attitude to life. He feels that we should not be afraid of these materials in life. The only difference is, unlike the author, he has not a tragic end.

The first of the two studies is a study of the effect of the amount of information on the accuracy of the judgment. The second study is a study of the effect of the amount of information on the consistency of the judgment.

The first study was conducted by the author and his colleagues. The second study was conducted by the author and his colleagues.

The results of the first study show that the accuracy of the judgment is a function of the amount of information. The results of the second study show that the consistency of the judgment is a function of the amount of information.

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The author has mainly written about a group of young intellectuals: Song W. K. (Song), Chen Zhennan, Gu Hongneng, Li Yining, Chen Yuli, Gu Zhong, etc. Su Kunzhen and also Xi Liu, Xi Wang and Han Han, etc. These characters are counterparts in real life, and we can use two words to describe their mental state, namely, they have "seen through" the realities of life in the past and even an idealistic person such as He Jingfu has "seen through" all, and they are pessimistic about the future. Although we can discern from the novel the hard to "see through" nature, there is still an overweight of the author's own pessimistic attitude of a little bit suppression and sadness. Such a side of written about the young side of eyes to the young people. The author has introduced a novel to the young people, yet, the touch of passiveness is so great that it makes them not see a way out from this book, and then the lack of vitality in the future in today's world. We cannot overlook this fact, since the author is not a knight of it comprehend. In the early 1930s, the author was in the relative stage of the "dark" period of his literary creation. There is sometimes a pessimistic attitude in his writing. But this pessimism is common to the writers of the 1930s, and it is not the author's personal literature quality. For example, Lu Xun's "The Madman's Diary" and "The Iron House", Hu Shih's "The Iron House" and "The Iron House" are all pessimistic. The novel carries spirit of the "dark" period, but it is not the author's personal literature quality. The author is not a knight of it comprehend. In the early 1930s, the author was in the relative stage of the "dark" period of his literary creation. There is sometimes a pessimistic attitude in his writing. But this pessimism is common to the writers of the 1930s, and it is not the author's personal literature quality. For example, Lu Xun's "The Madman's Diary" and "The Iron House", Hu Shih's "The Iron House" and "The Iron House" are all pessimistic.

SOCIAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

THE PROHIBITION OF GAMBLING

1957.05.15. Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 PM 14.14.47

1957.05.15. The Fujian Provincial People's Government issued a circular to the effect of a strict prohibition of gambling. It pointed out: Gambling is an offence against the law. The people's government has always strictly prohibited it. It further pointed out:

1. Gambling must be strictly prohibited. Anyone who discovers gambling activities has the right and obligation to report on it to the police authorities. It is the duty of the police to the people's public security organs. The police should take measures to prevent gambling activities.

2. Anyone who is caught gambling, whether or not he is a member of the police, should be treated according to the law.

3. For habitual gamblers, there are police people to public and gambling activities. They should report after repeated education should be made to reform themselves. If they do not reform, they should be fined not more than 1,000 yuan.

4. Anyone who is caught gambling in various forms with small bets should be fined not more than 1,000 yuan.

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CHINA: NEW AIRPORT HIJACKING IN GUANGZHOU

REUTERS (via Hong Kong MIN. PAN in Chinese 7 Jan 82 p 5)

Special Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Seven Children of Senior Cadres (Again) Hijacked Flight to Guangzhou But Fail"

[Text: On 1 October last year, Beijing's ministry of public security announced that its new flight security technical check has in effect (1) Chinese and foreign passengers on domestic flights of the civil aviation "airline" of China and, when necessary, body search. What was announced, however, was that security measures limited to domestic flights alone?

Our reporter learned that at the end of October last year, in Guangzhou, an attempted armed hijacking of a plane on a domestic flight in order to hijack the "China" of Guangzhou's Airport. The offenders were seven air pilots from Guangzhou.

The judicial department of Guangdong Province recently sentenced the seven pilots to life imprisonment and disclosed the details of the case to all departments concerned. According to the circular, the seven children of senior cadres (one of them is a senior leader of the senior leading cadre) had lined up the "airline" of Guangzhou, using advantage of their favorable position, to obtain weapons and ammunition and formulated a fairly well-considered plan to hijack a plane, with the pretense of a military action. They were waiting for the moment to hijack a plane, force the pilots to change course and fly to the airport of Guangzhou. The circular did not mention the place he named. It was still the same old story.

The circular also disclosed the facts that tickets for domestic flights were not issued on the basis of recommendation alone and that no grounds for the issuance of tickets were the boarding a plane and to hijack a plane. The circular also stated that the pilots of the plane were not allowed to board the plane without the approval of the airport. After learning of the hijacking attempt, the airport, with the approval of the Civil Aviation Administration, immediately took emergency action that security of domestic flights was maintained and the hijacking attempt was prevented.

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES YEAR'S TASKS

HK230320 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Guangdong Will Continue to Practice Its 'Three Release' Policy This Year"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee convened a conference of prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries from 10 to 19 January to convey, study and implement the spirit of recent conferences held by the central authorities. The meeting decided: This year's aims are to strive for better economic results and higher growth rate in economic construction and bring about decisive turns for the better in party work style, the social mood and social order, in order to attain new levels in all work.

The meeting was attended by more than 120 persons, including the secretaries of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the principal responsible comrades of provincial organs and of a number of county CCP committees. Ren Zhongyi conveyed the spirit of recent central conferences at the start of the meeting and delivered a summation on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee at its conclusion.

The conference held that it is necessary to solve the following problems in order to attain this year's targets of endeavor:

1. Maintain the "three release" policy, and continue to seriously and thoroughly implement the special policies and flexible measures. First, it is necessary to open up still more to the outside world. This year we should not only continue to make the fullest use of foreign investment and remittances and to encourage exports and investment; we should also give still freer rein in using foreign and overseas Chinese investment and in practicing economic and technical cooperation with the outside world. We should do more and better work in this respect. Second, we should relax the internal policies still more. Correct policies that help to stimulate production development must not be lightly changed, while policies that have already been relaxed must not be lightly tightened up again. In the future, where conditions permit, we should continue to relax the policies regarding commodities and trades where stimulus is needed. Third, we should hand down still more powers to the lower levels. In connection with streamlining the organs this year, we should further reduce the links, simplify the examination and approval procedures and seriously solve the problems of difficulty in getting things done and low efficiency.

2. Strengthen the "four controls" and strive for liveliness without chaos. First, plans and comprehensive balance must be controlled well. Second, markets and prices must be controlled well. Supplies of daily necessities for the people must be gradually improved. It is necessary to vigorously establish vegetable and other nonstaple food production bases around Guangzhou and other large and medium towns, and also to vigorously develop the raising of pigs, cattle, goats and poultry by specialized households. Third, the use of bonuses must be controlled well. Fourth, there must be good control of economic discipline. We must vigorously oppose and strike blows at the smuggling and peddling of contraband, embezzlement, bribery and corruption, infringing on the interests of the state for the sake of the interests of one's unit, harming the public to enrich oneself, and other behavior that violates law and discipline.

CSO: 4005/491

GUANGDONG IMPROVES SOCIAL ORDER SINCE JULY

HK201154 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Crime Rate in Guangdong has Decreased Each Month Since July"]

[Text] In Guangdong, provincial meetings of public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts opened at the beginning of this month and concluded on 15 January. The directors of public security bureaus, the chief procurators and the presidents of people's courts at the prefectural, county and municipal levels in the province attended the meetings.

The meetings pointed out: Last year, the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts in the province took action to improve social order in an overall manner and punished a group of criminals who were guilty of murder, arson, robbery, rape, illegal demolition and other acts seriously harmful to social order, thereby effectively puncturing the arrogance of the criminals. As a result, social order throughout the province improved.

Since July last year, the crime rate has decreased month after month in the province. In cities and the countryside, public security contingents have been organized and the masses have consciously acted to maintain social order.

Since the work of strengthening social order was carried out last year, the provincial authorities concerned have received, from the masses, more than 25,000 items of information on violations of law and criminal cases. More than 7,000 lawbreakers and criminals have been seized by the masses and handed over to the public security authorities.

Since July last year, more than 3,500 lawbreakers and criminals have surrendered themselves to the public security organs, more than 6,800 others have made a clean breast of their offenses, and more than 400 culprits who escaped have returned to the reform-through-labor or education-through-labor farms.

The administrative and judicial cadres attending these meetings said: "Now the evildoers are fearful of the law and the masses."

CSO: 4005/491

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES SECRETARIES MEETING

HK221226 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "Ren Zhongyi Stresses the 'Three Opens'"]

[Text] Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee attended a meeting for secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees held from 10 to 19 January in Guangzhou. At the meeting, he gave a speech to convey the spirit of the recent CCP Central Committee session and to sum up the session. In touching upon this year's work tasks in Guangdong Province, Ren Zhongyi stressed that it is necessary to adhere to the "three opens" and to continue to seriously implement and execute the special policies and flexible measures.

The "three opens" referred to by him are as follows. First, we must adopt a more open-door policy toward foreign countries. We must not only fully utilize foreign capital and exchange and encourage exports and investment, but also boldly utilize foreign capital, investment by overseas Chinese and technological cooperation with foreign countries and do so to derive more and better results. We must also actively start to cooperate in medium and small-size projects, process materials for foreign firms, engage in assembly work, compensatory trade and manpower export, and have the courage to enter into cooperation in larger projects. The special zones must go all out to attract foreign capital and advanced technology in order to speed up the pace of economic development. We must develop foreign trade in a big way, continuously increase exports and enliven foreign trade.

Second, we must adopt a more flexible policy in the province. We must grasp policies and grasp revolution. We must not keep changing our minds over correct policies favorable to production development nor keep terminating policies which have been made more flexible. We must continue to make policies more flexible. As for reforming the economic system, we must carry this out positively and reliably.

Third, we must give more power to the lower levels. This year, while simplifying the administrative structure, we must further reduce the number of steps in procedures, simplify formalities and conscientiously solve any difficulties in carrying this out and in low efficiency.

He said that it was necessary to strengthen the "four managements" and strive to achieve a lively and orderly situation. The "four managements" means management

of planning and overall balance, management of market and commodity prices, management of utilization of bonuses and management of economic discipline. We must come down firmly on smuggling, the selling of contraband, corruption, theft, the offering or accepting of bribes, the harming of the interests of the state for the sake of the interests of the unit, the harming of the public for the sake of one's own wallet and other such illegal and undisciplined conduct. We must strictly enforce economic policies and discipline.

The meeting held that, as far as politics and the building of a spiritual civilization are concerned, the province's principal task this year is to strive for a decisive improvement in party work style, social customs and social order.

CSO: 4005/491

EX-KMT PILOT ASSUMES PLA AVIATION SCHOOL POST

OW270609 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Huang Zhicheng, former major and examining officer of the KMT air force, who crossed over in an airplane on 8 August last year, assumed his new post as deputy commandant of an aviation school of the PLA air force on 17 January. He warmly greeted by the school's leading comrades, teachers and students.

When Huang stepped from the train in the company of (Ji Bingzhi), deputy political commissar of the aviation school, who had made a special trip to Beijing to greet Huang, (Yang Qifu), commandant, and (Zhang Wenhuan), political commissar, and other leading comrades of the aviation school stepped forward and warmly shook hands with him and expressed their warm welcome.

Over the past few days, Huang Zhicheng appeared very excited and happy. As soon as he arrived at the school, he visited many of its facilities and felt that it was well-equipped.

On the morning of 19 January, Huang Zhicheng toured the flight training center near the school to inspect the training simulators and the way students were trained. He also had cordial talks with the flight students at the airfield and encouraged them to lay a good foundation in basic training so as to become outstanding pilots.

During the meeting to welcome Huang Zhicheng, political commissar (Zhang Wenhuan) warmly acclaimed Huang Zhicheng's patriotism, demonstrated by his crossing over to the motherland in an airplane. He urged everyone at the meeting to learn from vice president Huang, carry forward the patriotic spirit and do their work in a still better way.

Amid warm applause, Vice President Huang Zhicheng said: Since I was appointed vice president of this aviation school, I have been thinking about the aviation school, which I now consider my home. I feel greatly honored to be able to work at this school.

Huang Zhicheng indicated that he would study hard from now on, strive to familiarize himself with the school and work hard with everybody there to build it still better, and make new contributions to the building of a modernized and regular air force and to the motherland's reunification.

CSO: 4005/490

'BA YI' HITS U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN, BLAMES DENG

OW180118 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] After his arrival in Beijing, the U.S. assistant secretary of state formally informed our leaders that the United States does not plan to sell modern FX planes to the Taiwan Kuomintang authorities. However, this guarantee by no means indicates that the United States will not continue to supply weapons to Taiwan. Therefore, the protest lodged by our country to the United States in this regard is absolutely necessary and very timely.

The present crucial question in Sino-U.S. relations is the United States' continuing obstinacy to uphold its so-called right to supply weapons to the Kuomintang authorities. It shamelessly claims that China has no right to oppose U.S. arms sales to Taiwan either morally or legally. The U.S. Government also alleges that on this issue former U.S. President Carter and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping reached an agreement long ago.

Indeed, during negotiations between China and the United States on the restoration of diplomatic relations, Comrade Deng Xiaoping did say: For the sake of our long-range strategic interests, we should not go too far in opposing U.S. arms sales to the Kuomintang. We should attach importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and make concessions when necessary. However, practice has proved that this argument is untenable.

On important issues of principle, particularly questions concerning our country's internal affairs and sovereignty, absolutely no concession can be made. It is regrettable that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made compromises and concessions on exactly these issues. And, despite objections by other leading comrades in the party, he has acted willfully and made subjective and one-sided decisions on the complex Taiwan issue.

Among other things, one item in the verbal agreement reached between Comrade Deng Xiaoping and former U.S. President Carter was the agreement to allow the United States to retain the right to supply limited quantities of defensive weapons to the Taiwan Kuomintang authorities. However, from the very beginning, the United States has never intended to limit its weapons supplies to Taiwan. For example, it supplied \$847 million worth of arms and ammunition to Taiwan in 1980. This was increased to \$872 million in 1981. The new year ahead just begun and the

United States signed a new agreement with the Kuomintang. In January and February of this year, the United States is to supply \$97 million worth of spare parts and various kinds of aviation equipment to the Taiwan air force. Moreover, the U.S. Government has reiterated that it will continue to supply essential weapons and military equipment to Taiwan in the future. Under the circumstances, who can guarantee that the United States will not sell weapons more advanced and more powerful than FX planes to the Kuomintang?

From the above, it is obvious that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's verbal agreement with Carter was a serious political mistake. He was fooled by U.S. imperialism. In fact, it was agreeing to large-scale U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and tolerating the United States' "two Chinas" policy.

In the past, while exposing the true nature of the friendship of U.S. imperialism, Chairman Mao seriously warned USL "some people have illusions about the United States. They are easily duped by the honeyed words of the U.S. imperialists, as though these imperialists would deal with people's China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit without a stern, long struggle. They still have many reactionary, that is to say, antipopular, ideas in their heads. They are the rightwingers in people's China."

Today, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping's pro-U.S. and allying with U.S. policy has proven to be a failure, we might as well give some deep thought to the true meaning of chairman Mao's famous words.

CSO: 4005/490

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TRANSPORT FOR TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS--In the past few days, the Guangdong Provincial shipping department issued a circular to all relevant units throughout the province, demanding that they continue to do well in communications and transportation for Taiwan compatriots who return to tour, visit relatives and settle down. The circular says: Priority must be given to the Taiwan compatriots who return to tour, visit relatives and settle down, in buying steamer tickets to ensure that they can arrive in their destination or leave the country on schedule. [Text]
[HK131352 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82]

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Feb 8, 1982